

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). LONDON: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). CHANNING: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-74 (20-24). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	65	100	100
Belgium	65	100	100
Canada	65	100	100
France	65	100	100
Germany	65	100	100
Italy	65	100	100
Japan	65	100	100
Netherlands	65	100	100
Portugal	65	100	100
Spain	65	100	100
Sweden	65	100	100
Switzerland	65	100	100
Turkey	65	100	100
U.S.	65	100	100
U.S. Military	65	100	100
Yugoslavia	65	100	100

28,140



FIREWORKS—Chris Evert slams one back at Australia's Margaret Court en route to upset victory in semifinals at Wimbledon. She will meet Billie Jean King, the defending champion here, as the pair celebrated Independence Day by setting up the first all American women's final since 1957. Details page 11.

Kissinger Confirms China Trip

U.S. Aide Sees Visit in August

From Wire Dispatches

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 4.—National security adviser Henry A. Kissinger confirmed today that President Nixon plans for him to return to China for a meeting with Premier Chou En-lai, perhaps in August.

Mr. Kissinger said in a telephone interview that a definite date had not been set, but he confirmed that a date in August was likely. The trip will be discussed with Huang Chen, China's chief envoy in the United States, who is flying here tomorrow and will meet on Friday with Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon. Mr. Huang heads Peking's recently established liaison office in Washington.

Mr. Huang will attend a dinner at the Western White House on Friday night.

"We do not have a date yet and we are not ready to make an announcement," Mr. Kissinger said. However, he pointed out that he had been making two visits a year to Peking as part of the continuing contacts between the United States and China since Mr. Nixon's trip to Peking last year.

In Peking, sources said Mr. Kissinger would arrive there about Aug. 6. The sources said he would brief Mr. Chou on the recent talks between Mr. Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, and discuss Chinese-American relations, particularly the issue of Taiwan.

Mr. Kissinger also may meet the exiled former Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is scheduled to return to Peking tomorrow after a two-month tour of Africa and Eastern Europe, it was reported. The prince is in Urumchi, in western Siankang province.

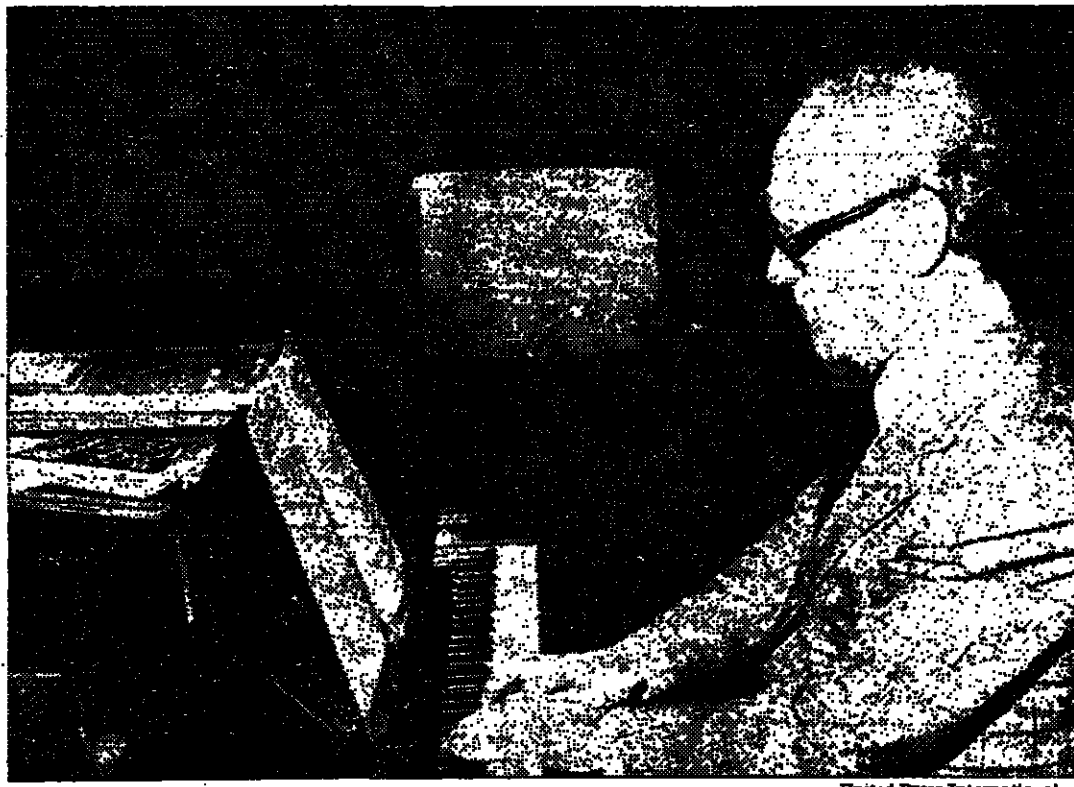
No Disappointment
The White House has not discouraged speculation that Mr. Nixon's meeting with Mr. Huang and Mr. Kissinger's Peking visit would focus on the search for a cease-fire in Cambodia. A new law cuts off the financing of U. S. military activity in Indochina after Aug. 15.

U. S. authorities have suggested that Prince Sihanouk probably would be involved in any cease-fire settlement with the government of President Lon Nol. The prince claims to represent all the insurgent factions which oppose the Cambodian government. The prince has said that the United States has rebuffed his efforts to begin negotiations.

It was reported that Peking diplomats are certain that China will insist that Mr. Kissinger deal directly with Prince Sihanouk. Some further insight may be obtained into the attitudes of both Prince Sihanouk and the Chinese on the Cambodian question by Mr. Chou in the prince's honor on Friday night in Peking.

Report on Chou
There have been reports from Peking that Mr. Chou may visit the United States this fall, perhaps in connection with the annual session of the UN General Assembly in New York City. Mr. Nixon invited the premier to the United States during their visit in China last year, but Mr. Chou has said he does not want to make an official visit as long as the United States maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

The White House has said it would be premature to speculate that Mr. Nixon would visit Peking again next spring, but it is believed consideration is being given to such a journey.



SHARP AND FLATS—Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp relaxing at the piano outside meeting hall on the second day of the European Security Conference in Helsinki.

Russia Lists Security Principles; Romania Seeks Demilitarization

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 4 (NYT)—The European Security Conference went into its first full day of speeches today, with the differences becoming more clearly marked on the goals of détente. The Soviet Union continued its effort to dominate the show by offering the conference a declaration of principles on security and relations among states in Europe.

The principles were general enough for one Western official to say that they were not likely to raise much opposition from any of the delegations. But the Russians followed the declaration with a press conference at which a spokesman appeared to indicate that despite the declaration's lofty language, it did not rule out Soviet "assistance" to a "friendly" country, as in the invasion of Czechoslovakia five years ago.

That apparent contradiction was the clearest example yet of what some saw as the failure of some of the arguments here. Today's speeches showed that while many of the delegations want concrete measures to improve East-West relations, others want no more than what West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel called "noncommittal generalities," and what French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert called "an enormous gulf."

The one delegation to break out of the mold was Romania's Foreign Minister George Macoveanu was the first of the Communist ministers to go into specific detail on the goals of the conference, and he did it by proposing a series of measures that would lead practically to a demilitarization of Europe.

Mr. Macoveanu proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all countries, the end to military maneuvers, an end to military buildup on the borders of other nations, a reduction of military budgets, a reduction of national military forces, a demilitarized zone in Europe, an end to military blocs and the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states.

These specifics contrasted sharply with the generalities of the Russian proposal. That declaration, which was submitted as a document to be adopted by the 36-nation conference, contained a series of principles including inviolability of frontiers, sovereign equality of nations, renunciation of the use of force, nonintervention in the internal affairs of others, cooperation

among states, peaceful settlement of disputes and peaceful coexistence. But nowhere were any concrete measures proposed.

Mr. Scheel was the first speaker to say that if the gap between conceptions proved too wide at this conference, it should be abandoned. Failure, he said, "would not be a catastrophe for Europe. Nor would it be the end of the process of détente. It would simply mean that the conditions are not yet mature enough."

It was almost as though Mr. Scheel was replying to the Russian document when he told the conference that "noncommittal generalities will not help us."

The West German foreign minister named a series of steps that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Dollar Buffeted, Pompidou Fears Renewed 'Crisis'

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 4 (NYT)—The dollar's international value again sank to new lows against Europe's leading currencies today, and then recovered most of its losses, as pressure on the United States intensified to shore it up with reserve assets.

President Georges Pompidou, through his spokesman Joseph Comiti, issued a statement after his cabinet meeting today declaring that the monetary situation is "deteriorating," and that the world is facing a new "crisis." "We must analyze all data and define a defense policy for France and Europe against this pernicious sickness, monetary crisis," the Pompidou statement asserted.

It is known that French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is working on new measures to combat inflation. Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were putting the finishing touches to the plan this afternoon and the finance minister is scheduled to announce the measures tomorrow.

Fear of Recession
The Pompidou statement was a sign of the disquiet felt in foreign capitals over the loss of competitiveness that foreign industries will suffer against dollar products as a result of the dollar's depreciation. This, it is feared, could produce a recession in Europe next year.

France is a leader of those countries that think that the decline in the dollar's value must be arrested through a policy of foreign-exchange interventions by the United States.

Washington has felt that the dollar would be turned around by natural market forces.

In the markets, harassed dealers in Frankfurt and Zurich said this morning it was practically impossible to sell dollars because confidence was so lacking. But then around noon the tide started to turn.

There were two factors responsible for the turnaround:

● Vague rumors began circulating that central banks of the major Western nations would mount a support operation.

● There were the technical factors that come into play when anything goes down too fast in



President Pompidou

any market—profit-taking and precautionary buying.

The price of gold, as is normal in periods of monetary strain, moved up. Its closing price was \$125.50, compared with \$121.65 yesterday in Zurich.

This was Independence Day in the United States, so banks were closed here, but they were open in Europe and trading in foreign exchange was active.

The holiday may have helped the dollar. Europeans have been taking their lead from banks in New York, which have been heavy sellers in recent weeks. With the New York banks closed, this additional pressure was not felt.

In today's major movements, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Cambodian Fighting Heavy

Troops, U.S. Planes Reopen 'Rice Road' to Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, July 4 (AP)—Cambodian troops supported by U.S. F-111 and A-7 fighter-bombers drove insurgents from a five-mile stretch of Highway 5 yesterday, reopening the capital's vital "rice road."

Infantry and armored personnel carriers cleared a segment of the two-lane asphalt road between the villages of Sandan, 40 miles north of Phnom Penh, and Tuk Leak, five miles to the south, the military high command reported.

In South Vietnam, another day of heavy fighting was reported yesterday around Kontum in the central highlands. A Saigon command said Communist forces attacked three government positions six to eight miles west and southwest of Kontum City, but were driven back.

Casualties listed
The communiqué listed casualties as 46 enemy and 10 government soldiers dead, and 25 Saigon troops wounded.

The Kontum fighting has continued for weeks, with each side blaming the other for cease-fire violations. Elsewhere in South Vietnam, action was at an ebb.

The South Vietnamese command listed 54 alleged cease-fire violations for the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.

The Phnom Penh command said the clearing action on Highway 5 made the road secure for rice-laden trucks backed up 180 miles away in Battambang. The insurgents cut the road June 16. That was 19 days after government troops had broken the insurgent's two-month occupation of the highway.

The reopening of Highway 5 gave the capital a second major supply artery along with Route 4 to the seaport of Kompong Som, 147 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Rice Supplies Decrease
With a rice shortage looming in the capital, Phnom Penh needs the road to bring in food.

Communist-led insurgents infiltrated a river island, Koh Chen, 19 miles north of Phnom Penh Monday night and killed some 60 government soldiers, according to survivors who escaped.

This morning the guerrillas reportedly penetrated to the market place in the center of the town of Prek Kdam and fought the battalion defending it for two hours, wounding 12 government soldiers. The insurgents also fired mortar rounds across the river into Kompong Luong, killing three persons and wounding two.

A government battalion reportedly remained in Prek Kdam and reportedly battled the insurgents.

A military source reported

Bruce Celebrates 4th in China With Peking Officials

PEKING, July 4 (AP)—Chinese officials joined Americans today at the first official Fourth of July party in China in almost a quarter-century.

U.S. diplomat David K. E. Bruce and China's Vice-Foreign Minister, Chiao Kuan-hua, lifted glasses of rice liquor to toast "lasting friendship between the American and Chinese peoples."

About 70 Peking diplomats and other officials joined eight visiting U.S. congressmen at the reception inaugurating the sparsely furnished U.S. liaison office headquarters complex.

Some rooms were still bare of furniture, and all lacked rugs or curtains. A U.S. official said the air conditioning was still in the 80's in Peking.

It was the first official U.S. diplomatic function in China since the Communists took power in 1949. The United States and China ended years of intervening enmity in 1972 with a visit to Peking by President Nixon.

Bill Awaits Royal Assent

Parliament Approves New Structure in Ulster

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters)—The House of Commons gave formal approval today to a bill establishing Northern Ireland's new governmental structure.

The bill, passed 97-5, includes provisions for the establishment of the new provincial assembly. Elections for the assembly, held last week under a separate bill, resulted in a three-way split among groups and members representing moderate Protestants, and Catholics. Nine nonsectarian members were also elected to the 78-seat assembly.

The new bill will become law as soon as it receives royal assent. The assembly then will meet and its executive arm can be formed.

Bargaining still is going on in Belfast between the various groups over formation of an ex-

ecutive arm, which will have to implement the new governmental structure's controversial clauses designed to insure that power in the province is shared between the Protestant majority and Catholic minority.

Britain's administrator for the province, William Whitelaw, told Parliament yesterday that a royal visit to Northern Ireland was possible and that "the royal family are extremely anxious that this should take place." But he did not say whether any member of the royal family was planning such a visit soon.

Seven Buses Burned
From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, July 4.—Five persons were injured tonight in an outbreak of bus burnings in predominantly Roman Catholic areas

of Belfast. The army said one of the five was seriously injured as seven buses were hijacked and burned.

The worst incident tonight occurred in north Belfast when four youths, one armed, boarded a bus and held the passengers at gunpoint while they sprinkled the seats with gasoline and set them afire. The five persons were injured in that attack.

Rioting spread throughout Catholic areas following rumors that two prisoners in the Maze Prison, eight miles south of Belfast, had been killed by soldiers called in to break up a riot there today.

Security forces are holding suspected Irish Republican Army members and Protestant extremists at the prison. The army spokesman and the Catholic

Citizens' Defense Committee denied the death reports. But the committee said that smuggled reports from the prison said up to 10 prisoners had been seriously injured "by soldiers brought in to quell the rioters."

Belfast Flights Boycotted
BELFAST, July 4 (Reuters)—Cabin personnel of the British Overseas Airways Corp. have voted to boycott flights from Belfast airport because they believe their lives are in danger, the airline announced today.

BOAC does not operate regular air services to Belfast, and only four charter flights to North America were affected, a spokesman said. In all cases, passengers were ferried to Freetown in Scotland to connect with other transatlantic planes.

Senators to Call Dean in Fall To Testify on Nixon Finances
WASHINGTON, July 4 (NYT)—John W. Dean 3d will be recalled by the Senate Watergate Committee this fall to testify about President Nixon's personal financial dealings in his purchase of his \$15-million estate in San Clemente, Calif., the committee's chief counsel said yesterday.

Samuel Dash, the counsel, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Dean would be questioned to determine, among other things, whether any Republican re-election campaign funds had been involved in the purchase.

Sources close to Mr. Dean have said that the former White House counsel was prepared to testify last week that he was convinced the White House had "covered up" the full financial details behind the purchase of the estate. However, the question never came up during his five days of testimony.

"John didn't think that the whole thing had been flushed out," one source close to Mr. Dean said in reference to a White House statement May 25 on San Clemente. That statement acknowledged that an unnamed investment company controlled most of the property.

"It's another big, elaborate cover," the source said of the statement.

Although questions about Mr. Nixon's personal finances were never specifically asked during last week's hearings, Mr. Dean returned on at least two occasions to his working knowledge of the President's affairs.

What's in a Title?
In response to questions last Tuesday about his functions as White House counsel, Mr. Dean caustically said that "the title was probably the best part of the job." Then he declared, "Some of the work of the counsel's office was really related to technical legal problems."

"I had a number of dealings," he added, "with the persons who were working on the Nixon Foundations and did some personal work on the President's San

At Ceremony Honoring Wallace

Kennedy Makes Sharp Attack On Nixon in July 4 Address

By Jules Witcover

DECATUR, Ala., July 4 (WP)—With Gov. George C. Wallace sitting by, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy used this city's Fourth of July celebration to unleash a blistering attack on President Nixon and his administration as violators of the "spirit of America" in abuses uncovered by the Watergate affair.

Without naming Mr. Nixon or Watergate, but in language that could not be misunderstood, Sen. Kennedy took the Independence Day theme of patriotism and threw it squarely at the President. At the same time, the Massachusetts Democrat praised Gov. Wallace as a man with whom he had serious political differences but who also shared the spirit of America.

"We have one thing in common," Sen. Kennedy said as Gov. Wallace sat nearby in his wheelchair. "We don't compile lists of enemies whose careers and lives are to be shattered because of their disagreement."

"We don't use the tactics of a criminal or the power of the law in order to silence those whose ideas of politics are different than our own."

The True Spirit
"For if there is one thing George Wallace stands for," Sen. Kennedy said of the Democratic governor who invited him here, "it is the right of every American to speak his mind and be heard—fearlessly and in any part of the country. It is in that spirit that I come here today. For that is the true spirit of America."

Immediately after Sen. Kennedy's speech, Gov. Wallace received the Audie Murphy Patriotism Award, an annual presentation that in 1971 went to the late war hero and actor for whom it is named and in 1972 to singer Johnny Cash.

Although the celebration was billed as a nonpolitical event—and indeed proceeded in that fashion through most of the day with fun and games under a broiling sun—when Sen. Kennedy began speaking, the tenor became a tough, unabashed political attack on Mr. Nixon.

"George Wallace almost lost his life—he sits before you in a wheelchair today—because of his belief in that [American] spirit," Sen. Kennedy said. "Two of my

brothers have been killed because they shared that belief. And I don't believe that either Gov. Wallace or I, the people of Alabama or the people of Massachusetts are going to give up that right to anyone, however great his power and however high his office."

'Rights of the People'
The freedom commemorated on the Fourth of July "must be everlastingly guarded," Sen. Kennedy said. "In every generation that task assumes a different dimension. Some are called upon to die to battle, and some to die in battle. Ours, however, is not the dangerous drama of war, but the silent, uncertain, ambiguous struggle against those who advance themselves at the expense of the citizens; who use the people's power to strike at the rights of the people."

Sen. Kennedy said the administration, "masquerading as conservative, has taken the most

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Italian Coalition Firm; Socialists Will Participate

ROME, July 4 (AP)—The Italian Socialist party announced tonight that it would take part in a center-left coalition cabinet led by Premier-designate Mariano Rumor.

Mr. Rumor had already won support from his own party, the Christian Democrats, and the Republicans and the Democratic Socialists, the three other parties in the alliance.

The 58-year-old premier-designate was expected to complete the allotment of cabinet posts and disclose details of his program by the end of the week.

Mr. Rumor has said that his first steps will be to curb inflation, promote production and strengthen the lira to end the country's persistent economic slump.

A center-left alliance governed Italy for 10 years before it broke up in January 1972, over a dispute between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists on relations with the Communists and the cabinet's economic plans.

Crowds of Argentines Seek Aid at Peron's Pet Ministry

By Jonathan Kandell

Buenos Aires, July 4 (UPI).—Please stay in line, companions, please stay in line," bellowed a man with a bullhorn to several thousand poor, unemployed, homeless or sick Argentines waiting to enter the Ministry of Social Welfare for emergency aid of all sorts.

Every day since Juan Peron returned home on June 20 after 18 years in exile, the lines of supplicants have grown longer in front of the concrete ministry building near the pink presidential palace, diagonally across the capital's central square.

They stretched two hundred yards around the block, and an equal distance within the cavernous, marbled halls of the ministry, which Gen. Peron has set aside as his special sphere of influence.

Most of the visitors live in the "villa miseria" as the drab, urban shums are called. But many also arrived in the capital on free transportation provided by the new government to beef up attendance at Gen. Peron's homecoming.

After the festival ended abruptly with a bloodbath between rival Peronist factions, thousands of the provincial residents chose to stay in Buenos Aires.

They remembered Gen. Peron's generous treatment of the poor and dispossessed during his era in power from 1946 to 1955. Like a fairy-tale queen, his late wife, Eva, sat in her offices in the charitable foundation bearing her name and personally dispensed aid to the needy.

Gen. Peron's approach to welfare problems appears to have changed little in the intervening years. His personal secretary, Jose Lopez Rega, has been appointed minister of social welfare and an office has been set aside in the ministry for Gen. Peron. His third wife, Isabel, a former cabaret dancer, will become director of the revived Eva Peron Foundation this week.

But as Gen. Peron and his loyal followers, President Hector J. Campora, repeatedly have warned their supporters, the treasury they have inherited this time is not the same one bulging with profits from wartime trade that existed at the start of the first Peronist era.

A Million Unemployed

The country now has 26 million people, with more than a million unemployed. And many of those are the dark-skinned "cebecitas negras"—or "little black heads," as the European descendants from Buenos Aires disparagingly call the provincial poor who have flocked to the capital.

When an official radiating a degree of authority appeared in the hallways, the supplicants would rush to him, only to be told to remain patient. Then they would sink back against the walls, murmuring quietly, or break into songs praising Gen. Peron.

Mr. Peron's cabinet resigned yesterday to give him a free hand to pick replacements. After a day of meetings between the President, his political allies and military officials, a presidential statement was read over a nationwide radio hookup in which Mr. Peron declared his new cabinet would be composed of civilians, rejecting any participation by the armed forces.

The armed forces had been negotiating with Mr. Peron over their possible renewed entrance into the cabinet despite objections by leftist leaders.

Three high-ranking military men served for several months as cabinet ministers following severe anti-government strikes and violence last October in a measure of stability to the regime.

But parliamentary sources said this time the armed forces made a series of demands that amounted almost to a bloodless coup.

The sources said they demanded, in return for entering the cabinet, key under-secretary posts in various ministries as well as provincial governorships and other provincial posts.

Church Burns Down At Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., July 4 (AP).—The Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Wounded Knee burned last night, Indian tribal police said today.

A spokesman for the police department at Pine Ridge said that the fire was under investigation. The church had been used as a headquarters and its bell tower utilized as a lookout by members of the militant American Indian Movement, which occupied the Pine Ridge reservation town in southwestern South Dakota for seven weeks earlier this year.

The occupation ended May 8 after negotiations with the federal government over alleged treaty violations and mistreatment of reservation Indians.

Car-Washer's Friend

CATANIA, Sicily, July 4 (UPI).—Mount Etna is belching smoke again, but the only effect has been an increase in car washing. The 10,902-foot volcano, Europe's tallest, has been spewing black smoke for the past several days, covering parked cars in Catania with a layer of volcanic dust.

Both Torture and Suicide Alleged

SAIGON, July 4 (UPI).—A South Vietnamese labor leader who was arrested over two months ago with five other union officials has died in prison, Vietnamese and American sources said yesterday.

According to some Vietnamese familiar with the case, the union leader, Pham Van H., of the private bank workers association, was tortured to death by the police. But American officials said they had been assured by the Saigon government that Mr. H. had committed suicide.

Mr. H. and the others, all representatives of small splinter unions, were arrested without charge following a brief work stoppage by 100 railroad workers on April 17 in central South Vietnam. The railroad workers were later granted a pay raise for which they had been demonstrating, but the officials, who had expressed support for the two-hour stoppage, were kept in prison.

Strikes Are Illegal

All strikes and public demonstrations are illegal under the country's martial law.

Some South Vietnamese labor leaders have interpreted the police's action in detaining the officials as an effort to encourage labor defections to President Nguyen Van Thieu's newly organized Democracy Party.

One American official reported that he had been told two of the imprisoned officials were released from jail in the last few days on the condition that they join the Democracy Party. South Vietnamese government officials have refused to comment on the case.

South Vietnam's half-million organized laborers have seldom played an active political role. Only the large Confederation Vietnamese du Travail, or CVT, remains a potential source of labor opposition to Mr. Thieu.

Pressure Applied

Mr. Thieu has applied intense pressure on all civil servants, army officers, local village officials, militia members and other officials to join his new party, whose membership has now risen to more than 700,000, party organizers say.

There were several conflicting stories about the fate of Mr. H., an obscure figure whose labor association is believed to have less than 100,000 members.

One Vietnamese, who closely follows political prisoner cases, said he believed Mr. H. had been tortured to death in early June. Several Vietnamese labor leaders said they had heard similar stories and had written to the Ministry of the Interior without receiving a reply.

According to these sources, Mr. H.'s wife was also arrested a few days after his death, for unspecified reasons.

However, American officials said that after making inquiries they had been told that Vietnamese doctors who had examined Mr. H.'s body concluded that he had hanged himself in his jail cell.

Twelve delegations were heard from today: the two Germanys, France, Canada, Spain, Romania, Sweden, Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal and Czechoslovakia. Yesterday, the Soviet Union, Denmark and Poland spoke. There are still 20 delegations to go, with the United States expected to be heard from tomorrow.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers had been scheduled to speak today, but changed places with the Portuguese when Mr. Rogers decided to make changes in his speech. Another last-minute change was made when the East Germans asked to speak just before the West Germans. The request was granted.

Tonight, the East Germans, for whom this conference is their international diplomatic debut, gave a reception for the conference members. The United States, which does not recognize East Germany, was not invited.

Sir Alec made the suggestion during a 50-minute meeting with Mr. Gromyko this morning. The officials said Sir Alec regretted the continuing Soviet stand against the release of Hess, 78, who has been in Spandau Prison since 1946. He is serving a life sentence passed on him at the Nuremberg trials.

Britain considers that an act of clemency toward Hess would be appropriate in a year that has been marked by gestures of reconciliation between the Soviet Union and West Germany. Britain has made requests in the past to free Hess.

Soviet agreement is necessary because Spandau Prison is a joint responsibility of the Big Four powers—the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Hess has been in captivity since he flew to Scotland alone on a mission to offer peace talks to the British on May 10, 1941. He has been the sole inmate of the 600-cell prison since 1966.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

Mr. Rogers said the question would be followed up later but probably not during the Helsinki talks.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

Geneva UN Home Opens a Wing

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today inaugurated a \$30-million wing to the Palais des Nations, European headquarters of the world organization.

The new extension to the Palais, started in 1959 for the League of Nations but never occupied because of World War II, has four large conference halls and six committee rooms, each accommodating up to 1,000 persons.

Plans call for regular meetings in Geneva of the Security Council and General Assembly now, that ample space is available.

Kosygin Tours Austrian Plant

LINZ, Austria, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Austria's largest industrial complex today, touring a steel plant which exports pipe to the Soviet Union in exchange for Siberian natural gas.

"I feel like a little birthday boy," the 69-year-old premier said after receiving gifts from the plant, which he had visited 13 years ago to the day.

Mr. Kosygin, on a four-day official visit, traveled the 124 miles from Vienna to this provincial capital in a bullet-and-bomb-proof American-made limousine along the heavily guarded highway.

Podgorny in Bulgaria

SOFIA, July 4 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Leonid V. Podgorny arrived here today for a five-day state visit. Mr. Podgorny was met at the airport by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov.

U.S., E. Germany Discuss Links

HELSINKI, July 4 (Reuters).—The United States has conveyed to East Germany its interest in setting up diplomatic relations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers said he had met East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer during the European Security Conference here.

Asked whether the question of establishing diplomatic links was discussed, he said: "We have expressed our interest in that."

ignored in Atlanta

U.S. Blacks Increasingly Cool To Billy Graham's Crusades

By Marjorie Hyer

ATLANTA, July 4 (WP)—Evangelist Billy Graham, friend of presidents and confidant of kings, is in trouble with America's black Christians.

Although he was rarely identified with the civil rights struggle of the 1960s, the evangelist in those years did move ahead of many of his conservative supporters in requiring that his crusade be integrated.

In more recent times, however, he has been increasingly out of touch with the black community. Last February, the black Baptist ministers of the Washington area voted to disassociate themselves from a possible Graham crusade here in 1974. The dis-



The Rev. Billy Graham

Author Gets \$15,000 Offer From Mailer

LONDON, July 4 (NYT)—An American author has been offered \$15,000—10 times the sum originally proposed—for excerpts from his book in the forthcoming Norman Mailer work on Marilyn Monroe, a British publisher said today.

The publisher, Mark Goulden, chairman of W. H. Allen & Co. Ltd., said Fred Lawrence Guiles, author of "Norma Jean," had rejected the offer from Goulden & Dunlap, Mr. Mailer's publisher.

"I should imagine this must be a record payment for 'permission' to make excerpts from an author's work," Mr. Goulden said. Two weeks ago, the 71-year-old publisher charged that more than 250 sections of the Mailer work had been lifted from "Norma Jean" and another biography of the late actress published by W. H. Allen, "Marilyn Monroe," by Maurice Zolotow.

Mr. Goulden said he had learned of the offer yesterday in a telephone conversation with Mr. Guiles. The publisher said he thought the offer "contemptible" and urged Mr. Guiles to hold out for more, "something like in the region of \$50,000."

Mr. Goulden said Mr. Guiles had originally signed a document accepting \$15,000 "in respect of American rights for the use of excerpts from his book."

"If any justification for my accusations against Mailer was necessary, it is now forthcoming in the new offer to Mr. Guiles," Mr. Goulden said. He stressed that if Mr. Guiles accepted the new offer, it would apply only to excerpts in the American edition of the Mailer work, scheduled to come out on Aug. 1.

He said that after his lawyers had calculated how much compensation Mr. Mailer should pay, they would send Grosses & Dunlap a proposal for settlement.

Mr. Goulden said that he was "thinking in terms of payment in the neighborhood of \$30,000" for permission to use the Guiles excerpts in the British edition, scheduled for publication Oct. 8 and for between \$2,000 and \$3,000 for excerpts Mr. Mailer used from the Zolotow biography.

Mr. Goulden said he had learned of the offer yesterday in a telephone conversation with Mr. Guiles. The publisher said he thought the offer "contemptible" and urged Mr. Guiles to hold out for more, "something like in the region of \$50,000."

Mr. Goulden said Mr. Guiles had originally signed a document accepting \$15,000 "in respect of American rights for the use of excerpts from his book."

Mr. Goulden said he had learned of the offer yesterday in a telephone conversation with Mr. Guiles. The publisher said he thought the offer "contemptible" and urged Mr. Guiles to hold out for more, "something like in the region of \$50,000."

Mr. Goulden said he had learned of the offer yesterday in a telephone conversation with Mr. Guiles. The publisher said he thought the offer "contemptible" and urged Mr. Guiles to hold out for more, "something like in the region of \$50,000."



GAS SHORTAGE—Lines of cars waiting for gasoline at Kansas City service station. Each driver was limited to 10 gallons, due to the shortage of fuel in the U.S.

Anniversary Plans in U.S. Scaled Down

Modest Bicentennial Spirit for '76

WASHINGTON, July 4 (NYT)—The United States will celebrate its 200th anniversary three years from today, but in a far more modest manner than was originally anticipated.

A shifting mood, widespread public and congressional disinterest, partisan politics and long inaction have resulted in a considerable scaling down of the nation's plans to commemorate its bicentennial.

"The bicentennial," remarked James Morton Smith, director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, "shares two attributes with death and taxes: It is inevitable, and... it is uneasily anticipated."

That may be an unduly pessimistic assessment, but it illustrates the frustration and disappointment felt by many people involved in planning for 1976. And yet, as Mr. Smith also pointed out, there will be a bicentennial, despite the myriad problems that have plagued planning for the event since it was begun in 1968.

At that time, it was assumed that, in addition to smaller-scale events across the country, the main focal point in the nation's celebration would be a huge federally sponsored international exposition in Philadelphia, Boston or Washington—a repetition in many ways of the centennial exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876.

But the bicentennial, as it is now shaping up, will involve little federal participation or initiative. There will be no grand expositions or parks, no new buildings or monuments. Instead, each state and town—with limited federal assistance—will commemorate the nation's anniversary as it sees fit.

At Lubbock, Texas, will assemble a replica of a frontier ranch, complete with "the big house," bunkhouse and corral, on a 12-acre site on the campus of Texas Tech University.

California plans a traveling heritage exhibition with documents, maps and tapes of famous speeches that will be trucked across the state.

Indiana is considering a plan under which young persons will be asked to search out and stake the route traveled by the explorer George Rogers Clark.

Boston will refurbish its historic "Freedom Trail" and commemorate events ranging from the midnight ride of Paul Revere to the battle of Bunker Hill.

New Jersey plans to build a "Liberty Park" on a 450-acre waterfront site in Jersey City, Thousands of Projects

These are but a few of the thousands of projects that will be undertaken across the country in connection with the bicentennial. They are part of an effort to make the nation's observance of the bicentennial extend to every town and city, and not just be limited to a few locales.

As recently as the spring of 1973, however, a \$1.5-billion international exposition in Philadelphia was considered the keystone of the bicentennial. Planning for the event had begun as early as 1957, and had proceeded for 13 years before President Nixon endorsed the project in 1970.

But less than two years later, Mr. Nixon reversed himself, declaring that he had "reluctantly concluded that we cannot prudently go forward" with the costly, and by then, controversial plan.

Another large-scale project, a \$1.25-billion plan for a federally sponsored bicentennial park in every state, met the same fate as the Philadelphia exposition when it was rejected in May after initial endorsement.

Changing Concept

The demise of the two grand schemes was a consequence of the changing conception of what the bicentennial should be. "The new concept of the bicentennial," a

White House official who has worked closely with the project said recently, "is that it should be creative, humanistic, intellectual, getting away from bricks and mortar, from buildings and facilities."

To a great extent, this new conception reflects the change in national attitudes that has occurred in the last decade. Colorado's rejection in a referendum last fall of the Winter Olympic Games, which would have been scheduled as part of the bicentennial to be held there in 1976, underlined the new suspicion of huge events with exorbitant costs.

U.S. Scientist Urges Russia To Explain Failures in Space

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, July 4.—A leading American scientific spokesman has advised Russian officials that they must soon explain the cause of recent Soviet space failures to insure that the planned U.S.-Soviet space exercise proceeds on schedule.

Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, voiced the concern of American officials over the Soviet space disasters in conversation with Soviet scientists during a two-week official visit to Moscow.

Although the references were phrased cautiously and briefly, they carried considerable weight since Mr. Handler was the first American scientist to suggest the joint space shot during a visit to the Soviet Union three years ago.

His message in 1970 was delivered with the knowledge of the American space program managers and it was assumed his new message also had official backing.

In a meeting with American correspondents, Mr. Handler said he also had discussed the status of Jewish scientists in the Soviet Union in a private conversation with Prof. Mikhail Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Concern for Jewish Scientists

Mr. Handler would not provide details of his conversation except to say that he voiced the "concern" he and the academy have for the many Jewish scientists who have been barred from emigrating from the Soviet Union.

He referred specifically to a group of scientists who staged a hunger strike last month during the visit by Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev to the United States and to the case of Prof. Benjamin Levich, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy and the best-known scientist among those seeking to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Handler acknowledged that many American scientists have threatened to boycott the expanding series of Soviet-U.S. research programs unless Jewish scientists are allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

"We would rather not have to do that," Mr. Handler said. "I hope an acceptable policy can be found."

Although he would not discuss in detail the current status of the Soviet space program, Mr. Handler referred correspondents to recently printed accounts of four space failures in the last two months.

The Russians have not put a manned vehicle into space in the last two years, since their Soyuz-11 returned after a 24-day mission with its three-man crew dead.

Another Soyuz craft is scheduled to link up with an American Apollo rocket in July, 1975. The success of the American Skylab project coincided with the Soviet failures of this spring and caused many experts to question

the ability of the Russians to carry out their half of the planned joint mission.

"It is not a question of are they going to call it off but when they are going to call it off," an American diplomat observed recently.

Additional Information

Mr. Handler said he told the Soviet officials that "the day will come when we need additional information about your space program." As a scientist, he said the information should be provided "as soon as possible."

The Russians have never admitted any of the failures which monitoring equipment has detected nor have they acknowledged that the Skylab crew broke the old space endurance record.

Accompanied by six other scientists, Mr. Handler toured many scientific laboratories in returning a visit made last fall by a Soviet team headed by Prof. Keldysh.

The two groups signed a protocol calling for increasing the number of scientific exchanges between the countries and for starting several new joint study programs in biology and physics.

© Los Angeles Times.

McLucas, Brown Given Top Posts In U.S. Air Force

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 4 (WP)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he would nominate John I. McLucas to be Secretary of the Air Force and Gen. George S. Brown to be Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

Mr. McLucas, 59, has been acting secretary since Robert C. Seamans, Jr., resigned in May and formerly was Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Gen. Brown has been commander of the Air Force Systems Command at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for nearly three years and before that was commander of the seventh Air Force in Vietnam.

Gen. Brown, who will be 55 next month, will be nominated for a four-year term. He is to succeed Gen. John D. Ryan, who is ending a four-year term on Aug. 1 and is retiring from the Air Force.

H-Cloud Over Pacific

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—The airborne fallout cloud from China's recent H-bomb test still is stalled over the Pacific Ocean, the Atomic Energy Commission said today.

Another Soyuz craft is scheduled to link up with an American Apollo rocket in July, 1975. The success of the American Skylab project coincided with the Soviet failures of this spring and caused many experts to question

the ability of the Russians to carry out their half of the planned joint mission.

"It is not a question of are they going to call it off but when they are going to call it off," an American diplomat observed recently.

Additional Information

Mr. Handler said he told the Soviet officials that "the day will come when we need additional information about your space program." As a scientist, he said the information should be provided "as soon as possible."

The Russians have never admitted any of the failures which monitoring equipment has detected nor have they acknowledged that the Skylab crew broke the old space endurance record.

Accompanied by six other scientists, Mr. Handler toured many scientific laboratories in returning a visit made last fall by a Soviet team headed by Prof. Keldysh.

The two groups signed a protocol calling for increasing the number of scientific exchanges between the countries and for starting several new joint study programs in biology and physics.

© Los Angeles Times.

Judge Orders U.S. School To Reinstate Blind Teacher

ALBANY, N.Y., July 4 (AP)—A sixth-grade schoolteacher, who lost his vision and then his job, won a court order yesterday to be reinstated to the classroom despite his blindness.

State Supreme Court Judge Harold J. Hughes ordered that Bruce C. Bevan, 38, also be paid back wages by the Foughkeepsie Board of Education.

The board argued that his disability prevented him from taking attendance, writing on the blackboard or maintaining discipline.

"Blindness per se will not interfere with a person's ability to perform teaching duties," the judge said.

Mr. Bevan called the ruling a heartening one for "all blind and handicapped teachers throughout New York State and the nation."

Mr. Bevan taught in Foughkeepsie from 1952 until he took sick leave in June 1970, after he began to lose his sight as the result of chronic diabetes.

Forced to Retire

After several operations he returned to the school in September, 1972, but was not given any classes to teach. In February, the board voted to terminate his sick leave and force him to retire with a pension.

Judge Hughes ruled unconstitutional the section of the state education law which authorizes the involuntary disability retirement of a tenured teacher without a hearing.

Board attorney Joseph D. Quinn Jr. said the board, although sympathetic to the teacher, was concerned for the safety of both Mr. Bevan and the pupils under his charge.

Mr. Bevan had said the school board was "paranoid." Children are "far more flexible. They're far more willing to take you as you are," he said.

Louis J. Kustas, the board president, said he felt the board would comply with the court order.

"I think the big thing in the members' minds was the responsibility in the classroom if anything went wrong. For example, if there was an emergency, could a blind man cope with it?" he asked.

Spanish Heat Wave

MADRID, July 4 (UPI)—One of Spain's worst early summer heat waves on record today drove the mercury above 100 degrees F. in the southern half of the country. The hottest place in Spain was Xifra, near Cordoba, which recorded 110 degrees F.

Lighting Cuts Ordered for U.S. Offices

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 4 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday ordered all lights in federal office buildings turned off at 1 a.m. daily—an hour earlier than in the past.

Announcing this, the Western White House said the energy saved each evening would be worth 20,000 to 25,000 hours of lighting.

Mr. Nixon's order, reminiscent of the late President Lyndon Johnson's campaign to turn off lights in the White House, was in line with a federal effort to reduce energy consumption by 7 percent during the next 12 months.

VAN MOPPE'S DIAMONDS

A tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S

world's largest diamond polishing factory FREE FOR VISITORS

Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry

A. van MOPPE'S & SON 2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT AMSTERDAM

CHUNN Perfumes

Car Rentals

Enjoy an active holiday

playing golf, tennis, riding, swimming in the hotel's own indoor swimming pool with sauna and sun terrace, walking along shimmering lakes, or summer kitchen on the Corvatsch... and let yourself be spoiled day after day in the

SUVRETTA HOUSE ST. MORITZ

check-in your car at the novotel paris bagnolet

and relax around the pool where the management will greet you with a welcome drink.

● children under 8 years: free of charge

● 600 air conditioned rooms with T.V.

● 1 grill ● 1 restaurant ● 2 bars

● shopping arcade with bank, travel agency, hairdresser, shops, etc.

ON THE ROAD TO YOUR HOLIDAYS PORTE DE BAGNOLET Tel. 858.90.10 Telex 67.216 F

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

King Size, Crushproof, and Delux length (100 mm)

© Lorillard 1973

King Size, Crushproof, and Delux length (100 mm)

© Lorillard 1973

Rich Nations' Aid Outlay Linked to GNP Is Lowest in Decade, OECD Says

PARIS, July 4 (AP)—The richest nations of the world gave less of their total wealth to the poor nations in 1972 than ever in the past decade, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

Aid efforts by smaller Western nations offset cuts in aid by the United States, West Germany, Japan and Britain, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee said in its annual report.

Official aid by the 16 nations cited in the report rose to \$2.6 billion last year against \$7.7 billion in 1971, but changes in exchange rates and price increases meant aid "may have" risen by just 7 percent in real terms, it said.

Means 3% Drop

And it fell from 0.35 percent of the overall wealth of the donor nations to 0.24 percent, the report noted.

Adding all forms of private aid to official aid, the total sent to the developing world in 1972 was \$19.4 billion, compared with \$18.1 billion in 1971.

"In real terms, this may mean in fact a fall of about 3 percent," the OECD noted. As a percentage of gross national product, it showed a drop from 0.35 percent in 1971 to 0.27 percent last year.

The target set by the New

Delhi UN conference in 1968 was 1 percent of GNP. The OECD noted that to reach that target this year, a further \$5 billion would have had to be provided—or one dollar more for every three dollars actually given or lent on "soft" terms.

Impact of U.S. Aid

It noted that the overall total was always heavily affected by U.S. aid, which decreased from

0.45 percent of GNP in 1971 to 0.34 percent last year.

"Relatively speaking, the performance of the other countries collectively was more disappointing still," the report said.

"They have traditionally provided close to one percent of their GNP as resources for development, sometimes more, but in 1972, there was a sharp fall from 0.88 percent to 0.88 percent."

Soames Asks Trade Gain for Third World

EEC Assembly Backs Negotiation Position

STRASBOURG, July 4 (Reuters).—Sir Christopher Soames, the Common Market commissioner for trade and foreign affairs, pressed here today for a better deal for developing countries in world trade.

The EEC Executive Commission wants to improve the situation of the developing countries, he told the Common Market's parliament in a debate on the September world trade talks in Tokyo.

The two-hour-long discussion ended with the assembly approving a report backing the commission's draft EEC negotiating position—already accepted by the Council of Ministers at a meeting last week.

Sir Christopher said the commission approached the talks—aimed at cutting tariff and non-tariff barriers to free trade—with two ideas in mind.

Countries with high import duties on any particular type of goods should cut their tariffs on those goods more than on those with low duties, and a minimum duty level should be agreed, he said.

Below this threshold level, tariff cuts should be regarded as unnecessary. "We are not aiming fundamentally at zero tariffs, generally speaking," Sir Christopher said.

The parliament rejected a call for an emergency debate on French plans to carry out almost 500 nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

British Independent Dick Tavener, presenting the motion, said the assembly should discuss the question urgently because otherwise the tests would be carried out before it had time to give its opinion.

"Radioactivity is not subject to retrospective resolutions. Neither are the victims of radioactive fallout," he said. Belgian Christian Democrat Alfred Bertrand said it was "hypocritical" to bring pressure to bear on one nuclear power.

"Why not attack the Chinese, the Americans, the Russians as well?" he asked.

The Chinese set off an atmospheric test over their own territory last week. However, all Soviet and American tests in the last 10 years have been underground.

Mr. Tavener's bid for an immediate debate was narrowly defeated. The motion was sent to committee for study.

Parliamentary sources said later that a motion against testing by all nuclear powers might be debated tomorrow.

Greek Arrests Are Denounced By Ex-Premier

ATHENS, July 4 (AP).—Former Greek Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos today accused the military government of "unacceptable conduct" in arresting political figures.

Mr. Kanellopoulos also protested against the government's charges that former Premier Constantine Karamanlis was involved in last May's abortive attempt by navy officers to overthrow the government.

"The charges against them and also indirectly against Karamanlis are equally and ethically unacceptable," Mr. Kanellopoulos said in a written statement.

The government yesterday announced the arrest of three former ministers, including Evangelos Averoff-Toussias and Petros Geronoulas, respectively ministers of foreign affairs and defense under the conservative administration of Mr. Karamanlis.

Along with 75 other civilian and military personalities arrested, they were charged with involvement in last May's abortive naval coup.

Ex-Nazi Gets Life

For Murdering Jews

BONN, July 4 (AP).—A 35-year-old Bonn tailor was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday after a Bonn court convicted him of murdering Jews as a border guard during the Nazi occupation of Poland.

The sentence came at the end of a six-month trial during which 66 witnesses from West Germany, Israel, the United States, Belgium, Austria, Poland and Sweden testified against Oskar Bascher. He steadfastly maintained he was innocent and the court was confuting him with somebody else.



BASQUE BALL—This is called a game, rolling a 225-pound ball from shoulder to shoulder. The competition was part of North American Basque Festival held in Elko, Nev., Sunday with some 3,500 Basques in attendance. Caption did not say who won... or survived.

French A-Tests in the Pacific Seen Delayed Until Mid-July

PAPETE, Tahiti, July 4 (AP).—French nuclear tests appear to have been delayed until the middle of July, possibly because of unexpected technical problems and unfavorable weather.

French warships used for the tests sailed out of Papeete harbor June 30, but have returned to port. Reports circulating here also said the ships were to have sailed again for Mururoa Atoll on Monday, but now will not leave before Friday.

However, there was no official confirmation of any postponement. Official sources were extremely secretive about the program that has stirred protest around the world.

The reported postponement in the warships' departure would mean testing was likely to start until about the middle of July, local observers said.

The postponement also might be due to a delay in completing preparations for a hydrogen bomb explosion on Fangataua Atoll.

However, it was understood the other test site on Mururoa was ready for smaller tests.

The Mururoa tests could have gone ahead despite the Fangataua delay in previous years, but observers believe France wants to rush the whole test program through as fast as possible because of the protest pressure.

Observers also noted that two tropical storms last month made the test area meteorologically unsuitable, particularly regarding local fallout.

Another factor for the postponement, observers thought, was that France might be trying to squeeze its 1974 program into this year's series.

Boycott Bars Liner

LONDON, July 4 (AP).—A boycott protesting French nuclear tests in the Pacific will bar the ocean liner France from Southampton Friday. Labor unions said they would refuse to provide service to the ship. Passengers bound for New York will have to take a cross-Channel ferry and board the ship at Le Havre.

The International Herald Tribune, published in Paris, was also affected by the boycott. Copies of the newspaper were not delivered today.

France Blocks Wiretap Checks

PARIS, July 4 (AP).—The French government said today it will not allow parliamentarian investigators to inspect the office where French police and counterintelligence agents concentrate their wiretapping operations.

Government spokesman Joseph Comiti told newsmen after the weekly cabinet meeting that the commission set up by the Senate to investigate official wiretapping would be barred from the office because matters "directly relate to national defense and state security" were involved.

The government opposed the establishment of the Senate commission and gave notice that wiretapping would continue if security reasons even if the parliament voted to stop it.

Slade Drummer Hurt

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, July 4 (AP).—Don Powell, 3 the drummer of the chart-topping Slade pop group, was seriously injured and his girlfriend was killed when Mr. Powell's limo sine smashed into a wall early today. Mr. Powell underwent emergency surgery and was in critical condition, a hospital spokesman said.

Senior Internal Consultant

Manufacturing Brussels

ITT Europe, Inc., develops, manufactures and markets a broad range of consumer and industrial products through almost 100 companies spread over the breadth of Western Europe. This Brussels based position has responsibility for providing senior manufacturing consultant services to many of these companies in order to ensure the achievement of business plan objectives. The ideal man will possess a degree in mechanical or electrical engineering and preferably will have done advanced study in his field or in business

administration. He will have had a minimum of 10 years' experience in the manufacture of industrial products, electronics, automotive parts or consumer goods. This experience will probably have included inventory and production control, distribution, productivity and performance measurements and systems, plant layout and capital expenditure planning and control. Now he may well be in production or general management. He must be able to communicate effectively in oral and written English, will preferably have a second

European language, and must be able and willing to engage in frequent travel, generally mid-week. We are prepared to offer an excellent starting salary to the right man. In addition, he will receive substantial allowances and other benefits. Qualified and interested readers are requested to send their complete curriculum vitae and salary history in English to: C. Kramer, Manager, Selection and Placement, ITT Europe, Inc., Avenue Louise 480, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

ITT

Mid East Opportunities

Improved HAWK Systems

Raytheon Service Company, a worldwide subsidiary of Raytheon Company, is currently engaged in a long-term training contract in which Mid-East opportunities presently exist for instructors. Basic or Improved HAWK knowledge mandatory. Training or instructor background preferred.

Successful candidates will be given an updated course in Improved HAWK with deployment to the Mid East to follow. Foreign service premium and per diem are paid in addition to attractive starting salaries.

Local Interviews

To arrange a convenient local interview, please call: Mr. John Sedlacek, at Mannheim, Germany, 0621-771-432 or 433, Monday through Friday.

If an interview is inconvenient at this time, please submit your resume, including salary history to: Mr. John Sedlacek, HAWK Project Field Facility (Europe), Coleman Barracks Building 1373, Attention: John Sedlacek, APO New York 09028.

RAYTHEON

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

AREA EUROPE SALES MANAGER

CESSNA/CITATION

88188 500

An opportunity to join the world's number 1 sales team in Europe. The Commercial Jet Marketing Division of Cessna has an immediate need for a sales professional to sell our Executive Twin Jet.

- Have sold capital equipment to Europe's business and industrial leaders.
- Are capable of selling a \$725,000 aircraft.
- Capable of selling a \$725,000 aircraft.
- Seek unlimited earnings potential.

We encourage you to circulate your curriculum vitae to: MR. TIM COTTER, Manager, Personnel and Training

CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY
COMMERCIAL JET MARKETING DIV.
P.O. Box 1,107, Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A. 67201.

EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

FLUENT GERMAN/ENGLISH

Salary to \$30,000 plus

A U.S. firm seeks a European-based Sales Manager with proven sales management experience supervising people who sell high dollar capital equipment.

Prefer a college education and the ability to speak English and German fluently; additional languages desirable.

Please send resume (or curriculum vitae) along with salary history to:

Box D-4,085, Herald, Paris.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

—Rome
\$27,500+



The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations is active throughout the developing world in assisting governments in the implementation of development programmes designed to improve the living conditions of millions of underprivileged people. Some 6,000 staff of almost every nationality are employed in field locations and at the headquarters in Rome.

An experienced Director is to be appointed to head the Personnel Division which provides a comprehensive personnel service with an emphasis on management recruiting and development, staff relations and international personnel policies. To give suitable direction to the specialist members of the Division, we seek candidates who are thoroughly familiar with contemporary personnel practice in major governmental or multi-national organizations. They must have held a senior managerial appointment in a substantial personnel department, and be able to work effectively in inter-departmental meetings with professional staff of widely different backgrounds. The official languages are English, French and Spanish and candidates must be fluent in at least one and preferably more of these languages. The after-tax salary will be approximately \$27,500 with significant additional fringe benefits. Applicants, ideally in their 40's, should send brief details of their careers confirming that these may be discussed in confidence with the Organisation before the interviews are arranged.



Replies to P.A. Management Consultants, Hyde Park House, 50A Knightsbridge, London S.W.1., quoting Ref: 26/

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

by U.S. research, publishing and consulting firm supplying specialized, personalized services and "know-how" to business concerns and individuals, such as data on how to make new products, how to develop additional income, samples of new products, etc. Established 1924.

Unusual opportunity. Berliner Research Center, Danbury, Conn. 06810, U.S.A.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

21 graduate Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, 5 years international sales and marketing experience, trilingual English-French-German, fluent Italian, seeks challenging position in international company. Relocation no obstacle. Box D-4,084, Herald, Paris.

CO-ORDINATOR/ASSISTANT

35, 15 years experience in basic accounting, Administration, Sales, and coordination and directing relocation preferably in Paris area. Travels widely in Europe, Middle East, Persian Gulf, North Africa, etc. Box D-4,085, Herald, Paris.

The "International Executive Opportunities"

appears every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Ferraro, 21 Rue de Serre, Paris-8e. Tel.: 228-23-40 or Telex: 22-593.

THE WORLD BANK

SEEKS

CHIEF, ANALYTICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The World Bank invites applications from highly qualified candidates to fill a senior position in its Computer Activities Department.

REQUIREMENTS: Advanced degree, preferably at Doctorate Level in Statistics, Operations Research, Mathematical Programming, or related area. A minimum of eight years' experience in programming design and implementation of analytically based computer systems.

Candidates should have the ability to manage high level professional staff engaged in feasibility studies, program and system design and implementation, and consulting support with computer based applications involving statistical and time series data analysis, financial modeling, operations research, simulation, and other analytical techniques. A working familiarity with ALGOL or FORTRAN and a good command of written and oral English is essential.

The World Bank, based in Washington, D.C., is an international organization with worldwide operations in the field of economic development. It offers excellent and challenging career opportunities. Salaries are competitive and determined on the basis of qualifications and experience. Fringe benefits include health and life insurance, five weeks annual leave with transportation to home country every two years, pension plan and relocation expenses on appointment.

Please submit detailed resume to:

Personnel Department

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

3815 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

BUY THIS SALES PRO SEEKS NEW POST

American, 35, now based in Paris, free within three months, is considering position offers anywhere in France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Lebanon or Eire. Fluent French and English. Good Spanish and Italian. Excellent proven sales performance in Land, Advertising and Public, works and industrial supplies. Experience in both high-powered and soft sell, industrial sales, management and budget conception. Would consider offers from sound companies only. Please, no "deals." Only assured revenue plus performance bonus may be considered. Minimum assured income may be no less than Fr.F. 50,000 after taxes in strong currency. Write: Box D-4,081, Herald, Tribune, Paris.

هكذا ان الاصل

U.S. Is Using New System On Terrorists

Arabs Are Checked After Israeli's Death

By Bill Richards and LaBarbara Bowman

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI).—Within an hour after a gunman killed Israeli Col. Yosef Alon in his driveway early Sunday, U.S. federal agencies began putting into effect for the first time a nationwide surveillance procedure worked out last year to determine the whereabouts of potential Arab terrorists or terrorist sympathizers in the United States.

The procedure was one of two plans formulated by a cabinet committee on terrorism headed by Secretary of State William F. Rogers. It was designed, according to sources familiar with the plans, as a response to terrorist acts of international scope committed in the United States.

Neither the Israeli nor the FBI, which is heading the investigation of the killing of Col. Alon, who was the Israeli military attaché here, have acknowledged that Col. Alon was the victim of a political assassination.

But FBI field offices around the country received word from their headquarters here to begin a check on the activities of a group of persons considered to be sympathetic to or members of pro-Arab extremist groups.

Extremist Listings

"These are people who have made known their pro-Arab extremist leanings either in this country or abroad," said an FBI source. Information on them, he said, came from the CIA, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department and the FBI's own intelligence operation.

The number of persons who were placed under surveillance was "a handful—less than 100," according to a source. Some, he said, were placed under direct observation by agents while the whereabouts of others were checked through sources.

In addition to the FBI part of the plan, the CIA began checking with the sources of information abroad within several hours of the shooting.

At about 3 a.m. Sunday, two hours after Col. Alon was killed, the operations center, on the seventh floor of the State Department, had notified U.S. embassies around the world of the incident and suggested tightened security precautions.

A source familiar with the FBI portion of the plan said the bureau's surveillance covered both "nationals and nonnationals."

The State Department last year put into operation a plan called "Operation Boulder" which was designed to screen out and deny visas to anyone with links to international terrorist activities.

"In a free society like that in the United States, there is no way that everyone who might be a danger for this sort of thing could or should be watched," said a source.

After Munich Raid

The cabinet committee on terrorism was formed after the raid by members of the Palestinian Black September terrorist group at the Munich Olympic Games resulted in the deaths of 11 Israeli athletes.

In addition to the contingency plan for terrorist acts in the United States, a committee source said, a second plan for a response to terrorist acts abroad has been drawn up and already has been put into effect on several occasions this year.

It was used, sources said, after the kidnapping of American diplomats in Haiti in January; Guadalupe, Mexico, in May; and the killing of the Ambassador to the Sudan, Cleo A. Noel Jr., and his aide, G. Curtis Moore, by Palestinian guerrillas in March.

Eban Says Israel Can Yield Some Occupied Land

MILAN, July 4 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel was quoted today as saying his country was ready to negotiate with Arab countries on a resettlement of its frontiers, giving up part of the occupied territories.

He excluded, however, an Israeli withdrawal to the former armistice lines.

Mr. Eban, in an interview with the Milan daily Corriere Della Sera, said he was ready to meet at any place at any time with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The Arab leader recently offered to act as an intermediary in the Middle East dispute.

"Bourguiba is a high Arab official and we would like to have a discussion with him on how to come out from the present blind alley and how to promote negotiations with the Arab countries directly involved," Mr. Eban said.

"During negotiations we could suggest those territorial changes essential for guaranteeing our safety and for diminishing prospects of a new war," he said.

DEATH NOTICE

Yvonne Fernand RAOUL-DUVAL, widow of Alain Raoul-Duval, mother of Jean Raoul-Duval, on Tuesday, July 4, 1973. The funeral will be held at the Assommoir-Cathedral, 28 Avenue George-V, Paris, at 2:30 p.m. Friday, July 6, 1973. Burial at the cemetery of St. Pierre St. Cyr (Goncourt-Chaux), the same day at 11:45 a.m.



UNDER THE EAGLE—Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat sitting under the new emblem of the Confederation of Arab Republics, "The Eagle of Qourhish," during a special cabinet meeting in Cairo to discuss the future merger of the countries.

Iraqi Ex-Security Chief Said To Have Sought Full Power

BEIRUT, July 4 (UPI).—

Iraq's former chief of public security planned in a coup last Saturday to seize or assassinate President Ahmed Hassan Bakr and Vice-President Saddam Hussein with the goal of taking power in Baghdad, according to informed Arab diplomatic sources and newspapers here today.

The reports, with Baghdad datelines, were in agreement that Col. Nazem Kasbar, the security chief whose attempt failed and who faces trial by a special tribunal, had planned his coup for the scheduled return of Mr. Bakr from a visit to Poland. A two-hour delay in the arrival of the plane upset Col. Kasbar's plan and resulted in his fleeing southward with the hope of crossing into Iran, the reports said.

Col. Kasbar had taken hostage the defense minister, Lt. Gen. Hamud Chehab, and the interior minister, Lt. Gen. Saddam Ghaidan. Gen. Chehab was later shot to death by one of Col. Kasbar's men and Gen. Ghaidan suffered minor wounds in his left arm.

Iranian Shooting

According to newspaper accounts here and to Kuwait's pro-Baghdad daily Al-Sayassah, Iranian border guards opened fire on Iraqi troops passing Col. Kasbar to provide him with cover and enable him to enter Iran. However, the colonel and about 20 of his followers were captured by a large number of Iraqi soldiers and armed members of the ruling Baath party.

The well-informed Beirut daily An-Nahar said that Col. Kasbar had planned to blow up a lounge at Baghdad's airport soon after Mr. Bakr was to have arrived

and been received by Mr. Hussein and the government's leaders. But the Kuwaiti paper said that the plan had envisioned the arrest of Mr. Bakr and Mr. Hussein at the airport.

Papers here reported that Mr. Hussein had sent instructions to delay Mr. Bakr's arrival after the authorities had received information about Col. Kasbar's plot early in the afternoon.

The absence of Gen. Chehab and Gen. Ghaidan from their homes when they should have been preparing to go to the airport alerted the authorities, the Arab diplomatic sources said.

Arrested at Lunch

The two generals reportedly had been invited to a luncheon at Col. Kasbar's residence on Baghdad's outskirts and had been arrested. When the colonel learned that the authorities had been alerted, he and his men fled south toward the border in a convoy of 12 civilian and military vehicles.

Gen. Chehab and Gen. Ghaidan had been forced into a car at gunpoint.

The pro-Iraqi weekly As-Sayid here said in a report from Baghdad that a special investigating commission formed by the government Monday was trying to determine why the plotters had fled toward Iran.

Diplomatic sources said that Col. Kasbar, who is 35 years old, is considered by his enemies to be ruthless and without scruples. He was a prominent member of the ruling Baath Socialist party and one of the men who ran the party's Baghdad branch. However, he was not a member of the party's inner circle, which rules the country through a 15-man executive, the Revolutionary Command Council.

China Purge Of Lin Friend Corroborated

'72 Ouster of Leader In Sinkiang Confirmed

By Tillman Durbin

HONG KONG, July 4 (UPI).—The dismissal of Lung Shuehlin, a close associate of Lin Biao, as the Communist party administrative and military leader of China's strategic central Asian province of Sinkiang was confirmed in messages received here today from Urumchi, the provincial capital.

The disappearance of Mr. Lung from Sinkiang represents the purge of still another follower of Mr. Lin, who was Chairman Mao Tse-tung's deputy until his death following an attempted coup d'état in late 1971.

Mr. Lung dropped from sight in May, 1972, and China-watchers here assumed that he had been dismissed. That was verified for the first time today through an Urumchi dispatch from China's Hsinhua news agency reporting the arrival there of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former leader of Cambodia who has been living in China. The prince passed in Urumchi on route from Romania to his base in Peking.

In identifying prominent persons greeting Prince Sihanouk, the dispatch described Mr. Saifuddin, a Moslem Uighur member of the Chinese Communist party, as first secretary of the Sinkiang branch of the party and chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The dispatch also referred to a new military commander for the province, Yang Tung, one-time commander of the Peking military region.

An area larger than Texas, with a population nearing 9 million, Sinkiang is in the front line of China's confrontation with the Soviet Union, and there have been sporadic clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops along the 1,400-mile Sinkiang border between Russia and China.

The security of the province is all the more sensitive for China because of its large population of minorities who have ways been sensitive under the rule of Mao.

The Moslem Uighurs, the largest minority group, total about 4 million. Less numerous are the Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Huis and Tajiks, all Moslems, and the Buddhist Mongols.

Sinkiang has vast stretches of grazing land, deserts and mountains. Its scattered green valleys contain productive farms, livestock and fruit-growing areas. The province is a source of oil, uranium and other minerals and at Lop Nor are China's nuclear testing installations.

Mr. Saifuddin long has been a Peking front man among the minorities of Sinkiang, the official name of which is Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. He is a member of the Communist Central Committee and a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress.

Queen in Saskatchewan

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Canada, July 4 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip arrived in this provincial capital yesterday during their 10-day tour of Canada.

Washington Monument Sinking Slowly

WASHINGTON, July 4 (Reuters).—The 555-foot-high Washington Monument is sinking at the rate of about an inch every 15 years.

The Commerce Department said yesterday that measurements showed that the 61,000-ton obelisk had sunk slightly less than 6 inches since it was built in 1884.

The department estimated that if the rate of subsidence continues, the monument would disappear from view in the year 113,000, give or take a few thousand years.

Uruguay Drafts Labor, Hikes Pay To Break Strike

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 4 (Reuters).—The new rightist military-backed regime has decreed a near 30 percent national pay rise and drafted workers into the army in an effort to break a week-old general strike.

President Juan Maria Bordaberry made the moves last night after two more ministers and a senior government official with ministerial rank resigned, bringing to four the number of cabinet members who have quit since last week's coup.

Mr. Bordaberry decreed that the army could draft workers to keep the country's only oil refinery operating and avoid a threatened fuel crisis. He also gave state employees a 25 percent wage increase and workers in the private sector 31.48 percent.

But there was no indication today if the estimated half million strikers, who are demanding increases of up to 80 percent and a return to constitutional rule, would accept the government offer.

Soviet-Iranian Train Link

TEHRAN, July 4 (AP).—Iran and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement to establish a 1,500-kilometer Tehran-Moscow passenger train service to begin Sept. 25. Under the agreement a weekly Tehran-Moscow train will leave on Mondays and a Moscow-Tehran train will leave on Tuesdays.

Enzyme Used to Curb Genetic Abnormality

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI).—Doctors at the National Institutes of Health have counteracted the effects of a genetic abnormality by giving two persons injections of an enzyme that their bodies do not make properly.

It is believed to be the first time any worthwhile effect has been achieved by replacement of a missing or defective enzyme. The achievement suggests long-range possibilities for treating some genetic disorders, but the scientists involved emphasized that these are not yet in prospect.

In the cases described yesterday, the good effect was only temporary. The doctors ran out of the enzyme—which they had isolated and purified painstakingly from human placentas during the last 2 1/2 years.

The patients suffer from a rare genetic disorder, called Fabry's disease, in which a certain type of fatty material accumulates in the body, damaging the kidneys and other organs and causing severe intermittent pain in arms and legs. The patients often die in their thirties or forties because of the cumulative effects of kidney damage.

Worn-Out Cells
The fatty material comes from worn-out red blood cells. In a normal person, an enzyme called ceramidase breaks down the material so that the body can dispose of it. In patients who suffer from Fabry's disease, the enzyme is defective.

The importance of the achieve-

ment described yesterday lies in the proof that enzyme replacement sometimes can be useful in such a disease. There are an estimated 200 diseases of man caused by genetic defects that prevent the body from making properly one or another enzyme. In some of the diseases, enzyme replacement might forestall the disastrous effects.

Enzymes are vital important substances produced in the body to hasten or modify the course of a chemical reaction. There are thought to be thousands of enzymes for thousands of specific purposes.

The enzyme that is defective in Fabry's disease has the specific task of breaking away one of five sugar molecules from a complex fatty substance. The substance accumulates if there is a failure

of that step in the complex process by which the substance is broken down.

Dr. Roscoe O. Brady of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke said at a briefing for reporters yesterday that a current objective is to find ways of making large quantities of the key enzyme available. In order to use it to treat Fabry's disease, it would have to be given almost daily—like insulin for a diabetic. This is out of the question now because supplies do not exist.

Soviet Writer, In Jail, Goes on Trial Tuesday

MOSCOW, July 4 (AP).—Imprisoned historian Andrei Amalrik will stand trial Tuesday for slandering the Soviet state, his wife Gyuzele said today.

Mrs. Amalrik, a 30-year-old artist, said she was informed of the trial date in telegrams received today from her husband and from the provincial court in the Far Eastern province of Magadan.

She said the telegram from the court chairman informed her the trial would be held in the remote village of Toluya, near the labor camp where her husband served most of a three-year term on an earlier charge of slandering the state.

Mr. Amalrik, 35, was due to complete that term May 21, but two days before the expiration date he was informed he was again under investigation on the same charge.

Mr. Amalrik is best known in the West for a small book entitled "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984," which forecasts war with China and the collapse of Soviet power in Eastern Europe. The book was not published here.

Margrethe in Iceland

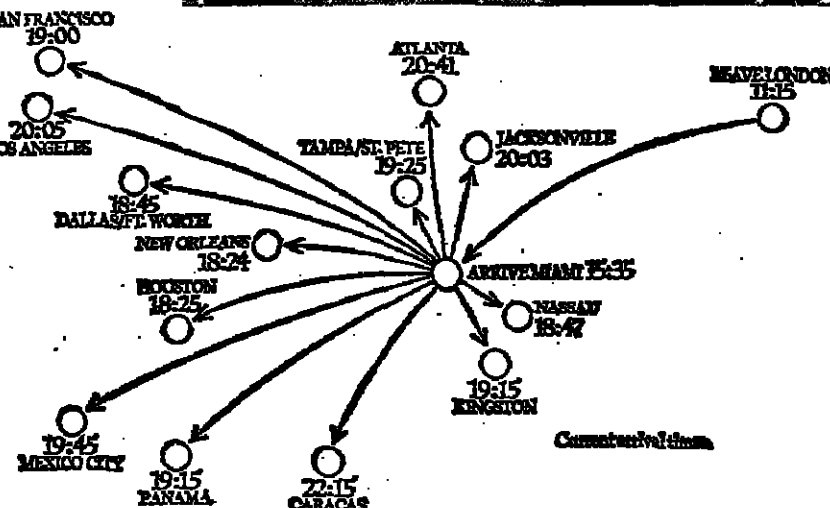
REYKJAVIK, July 4 (UPI).—Queen Margrethe of Denmark arrived aboard the royal ship Dannebrog today to begin a four-day official visit to Iceland.

I'm Jennifer. I have daily 747s from London to Miami. Fly me.

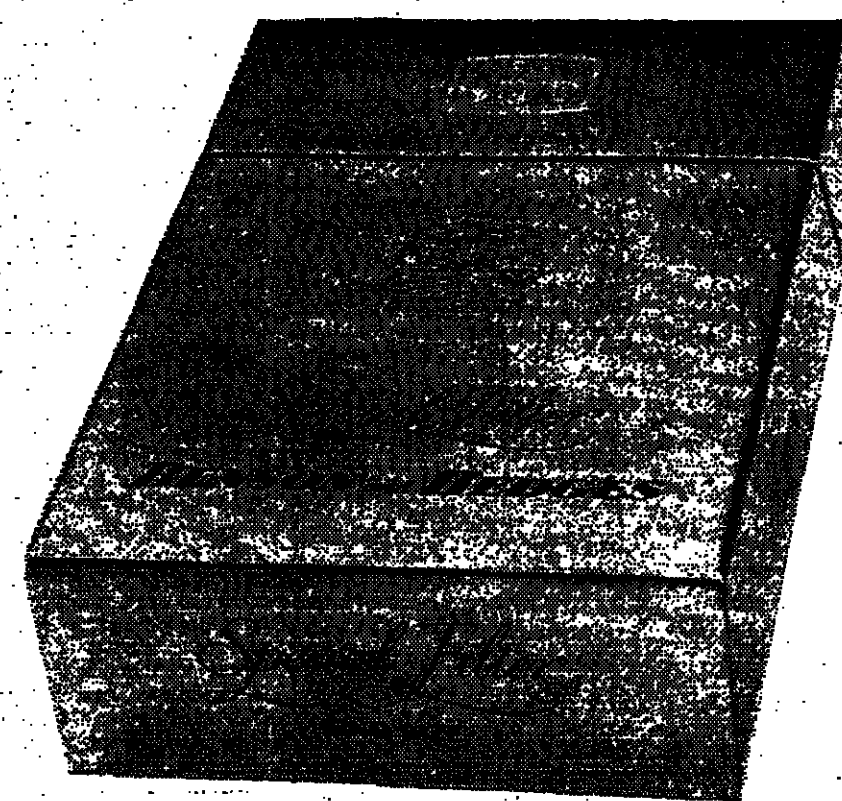
Every morning at 11:15 one of National Airlines' luxurious 747s flies from London to Miami. And from Miami, we have great connections to all of Florida, New Orleans, Houston, California, the Caribbean and even Latin America.

You won't find a more comfortable plane than the giant, wide-bodied 747, with its increased cabin room and extras like first-run movies,* multi-channelled audio entertainment and international gourmet cuisine.

Fly me to the Sunshine States of America. For reservations, call your travel agent or National Airlines.



Benson & Hedges gold



the world's N°1 currency

from the House of Benson & Hedges

Fly Jennifer. Fly National Airlines.

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W.1. (Reservations: 01-629 8272); 102 Champs Elysees, 75-Paris 8 (215 6475/256 2577); Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (232 101); Via Bisceglia 54, Rome 00187, (06-478-030) National Airlines American Express, Barclaycard, Citicard, Diners Club, UATC and cash. *Movies and audio-tapes available at nominal charge.

Germans at the United Nations

The Security Council's unanimous recommendation of UN membership for East and West Germany had been taken for granted for so long that it commanded scant attention around the world. However, the council's action, which is certain to be ratified by the General Assembly this fall, would have been unthinkable even a few years ago.

At that time, professing to be alarmed by a resurgence of "revanchist" and Nazi elements, the Soviet Union was still threatening unilateral intervention against West Germany under Articles 53 and 107 of the UN Charter, dealing with possible threats to the peace by the enemy states of World War II. In that period, also, the Bonn government was still insisting it represented all Germany and was invoking the Hallstein Doctrine, refusing recognition of any government outside the Soviet bloc that opened relations with the East German regime.

The council's approval of UN membership for both German states was thus another dramatic manifestation of the transformation of the political climate in Central and Eastern Europe through Chancellor Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik*—the policy of building normal relations with West Germany's Communist-ruled neighbors east of the Elbe.

When UN members called the council action "historic," they referred more to the relaxation of tensions between the Soviet bloc and the West, largely as the result of Brandt's efforts, than to the rehabilitation of Germany, East and West, from its pariah status of the postwar period.

Others—not least President Nixon and the Soviet Union's Leonid I. Brezhnev—have also contributed much to East-West relaxation; but it was Brandt who set in train developments that led to the council action and that will shortly install both German states at Turtle Bay. This is a victory for common sense as well as for the principle of universality of UN membership.

The arrival of the two Germanys will not by itself insure uninterrupted progress toward détente and genuine peace in Europe. On the day the council approved the applications, one East German soldier was killed and another wounded as they tried to escape to West Germany—a grim reminder that a million Germans still live under oppressive Communist rule and that it will take more than UN membership and a basic treaty with Bonn to establish genuinely normal relations between the two sides of Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Two Starvation Areas

In West Africa and Bangladesh, people are starving by the millions, and in Washington, officials are scratching to find quite small amounts of spare food—food not committed to be sold—for relief. This represents a stunning turnaround from the postwar American practice of fighting world hunger and malnutrition. As Lester Brown says in the current New Leader magazine, "For the past 25 years it has been American policy to intervene with our food resources anywhere that famine threatens. Suddenly there is the possibility that we may be abandoning that." Such is the result of the world food squeeze, a condition greatly aggravated in the last year by Soviet grain purchases on a scale which all but erased the United States' (and other exporters') "surpluses." For it was on these "surpluses" that humanitarian food programs had been built.

It could not have happened at a crueler time for the six countries of West Africa being affected now by accumulated years of drought, or for Bangladesh, a grotesquely overpopulated country beset by additional hideous problems arising from its recent turbulent birth as an independent nation. They have had to cope with staggering relief requirements; if these are met, they will then have to face longer-term recovery and development needs even more difficult to contemplate.

Worse yet, there is doubt about whether the relatively modest amounts of food available from the United States will reach West Africa and Bangladesh in a timely fashion. The \$20 million worth (156,000 tons) committed in the 1973 fiscal year to the African

nations, whose populations total perhaps 25 million, has been almost all delivered. But no decision has yet been made on how much to send in fiscal 1974. American officials, required by law to sell as much food as possible before starting to give away "surpluses," have not yet determined what amounts may be available. Of 700,000 tons of grain pledged to Bangladesh last spring, 200,000 have been delivered and another 100,000 allocated. However, delivery of the rest is uncertain. It should be regarded as unthinkable for the United States to default on any part of that pledge to Bangladesh, or to delay shipments past the period of greatest need. The proposal of Sen. William B. Saxton, R., Ohio, and 38 other senators to divert grain bought by Russia offers one effective way for the United States to do its international duty in this regard.

In the whole area of food exports, humanitarian as well as commercial, American policy appears to be haphazard and careless. Short-range commercial and political considerations have been allowed to undermine the American tradition of helping feed the hungry. No coherent statement has been made which reflects an awareness of all the different values and interests at play. As the possessor of unrivaled agricultural resources in land, technology and related skills, the United States has a commensurate responsibility to assert world leadership in planning the production and distribution of food. Millions of people around the world should not be wasting and starving in 1973.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Back to Sihanouk?

The administration is making the worst of its bargain with Congress which permits—but does not legalize or justify—the continued bombing of Cambodia in return for an Aug. 15 cutoff of funds for U.S. military activity throughout Indochina.

The now intensified bombing may defer for a few more weeks the collapse of the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh but it cannot significantly affect the balance of forces in Cambodia which will ultimately decide the fate of that unhappy land. Unfortunately, that balance has been shifting steadily against the American-backed regime ever since President Nixon intervened militarily in 1970 to wipe out Communist sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border—sanctuaries that are today broader and stronger than ever.

The delayed fund cutoff does, however, appear to have had some immediate beneficial effects. Faced with a deadline for military action, the administration appears to have been prodded into a more vigorous and more

realistic effort to achieve a diplomatic settlement in Cambodia. Although Prince Sihanouk has denied that he has been included in the "extremely delicate negotiations" to which administration officials alluded last week, there is growing evidence that the deposed Cambodian leader has become the focus of efforts to achieve a political solution.

Recognition of Sihanouk's unique role in Cambodian politics makes sense. No one can predict the precise nature of a regime that might emerge under the banner of the erratic prince, especially in view of his alliance with the now powerful Khmer Rouge, the Communist organization. But it is a good bet that any Sihanouk government, with or without Communists, will have a distinctive Cambodian bias that will be as resistant to influences from Hanoi, Peking and Moscow as from Washington. And that is as it should be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Limping 'Year of Europe'

The much-cited "Year of Europe" is proceeding oddly. A few months ago Kissinger made the obvious observation that, in view of altered circumstances (end of America's Vietnam engagement, Britain's joining of the EEC, etc.), the Atlantic relationship must be re-examined, and that not only defense but also trade and monetary questions would have to be discussed. America's European partners reacted to this suggestion with an

embarrassed stammer, a mixture of half-approval, national pique and special requests—as if there were plenty of time to deal with this subject, which has now become of vital importance. Thus the middle of the "Year of Europe" is characterized by an American-Soviet bilateralism motivated by nuclear parity and the needs of superpowers, with Western Europe standing by as a passive rather than an active factor.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 5, 1898

PARIS—Spain has not an hour to lose in which to negotiate peace. This is the lesson drawn from the destruction of Adm. Cervera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba. The capitulation of Santiago has now become a foregone conclusion. Never was a disaster more thorough. Never was a victory more overwhelming. The battle can be likened to another great Spanish naval defeat, the shattering of the *Invencible* Armada. The Spanish Navy is now nonexistent.

Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1923

SHELBY, Mont.—Jack Dempsey, the heavy-weight champion, weighed in at 190 pounds. Tommy Gibbons, the challenger, weighed 177. The heavier champion was the favorite. Well, Dempsey won last night, but not the way he expected to. The lighter but courageous challenger battled the champion over 15 furious rounds and when the 15th round was over he was still on his feet. Dempsey got the decision but it was a moral victory for Gibbons.



Happy Birthday

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Someone once proposed to Thomas Jefferson a celebration of his birthday. "The only birthday which I recognize," he said, "is that of my country's liberties."

It is a good time now, if a little painful, to think about Jefferson. He was such an extraordinary embodiment of the qualities that once characterized the leaders of the United States and made possible our independence: disdain for wealth and show, respect for learning, faith in the ultimate power of reason if left unfettered by myth or privilege.

Remembering George the Third, he was against the glorification of Presidents. After Washington left office, people began celebrating Feb. 22, Jefferson said this "indolence" idea aroused "uneasy sensations," but he consoled himself with the thought that the birthday being honored was that "not of the President but of the general."

His Choice

Before the Constitution or the Bill of Rights existed, he said that if he had to choose "whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."

As President he suffered attacks from the press as caustic as anything imaginable today. He minded, and he had a temper, but he never weakened in his commitment to freedom of speech, not even for those in the most profound disagreement with his premises.

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form," he said in his first inaugural address in 1801, "let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Inner Resources

Like the other men who created the United States, he worried about concentrated power and sought to hem it with checks and balances. That view stemmed from his reading of the 18th-century political philosophers and from his own experience of human nature. He knew that belief in one's own good intentions was not enough: "He who permits himself to tell a lie once finds it much easier to do a

second and third time, till at length it becomes habitual . . . He was not a man who depended on political power for his satisfaction; he had inner resources. He was a scientist, an architect of real distinction, a scholar. He valued his part in the founding of the University of Virginia as much as he did the presidency.

Nor did he grow rich from office. "When a man assumes a public trust," he wrote, "he should consider himself as public property." He spent his last years at the edge of poverty, facing the possibility of having to sell his beloved house, Monticello. Even then he refused assistance from the state.

He was a revolutionary, but of a peculiarly American, old-fashioned kind. The Revolution that he and his colleagues declared on July 4, 1776, was one in favor of law. It was their very ground that the king had violated the unwritten constitution, the understandings of a lawful society; the Declaration of Independence complains of George's "usurpations."

When Latin Americans rebelled against Spain, they had Jefferson's sympathy; he did not fear their disorder. "They had a good deal to learn," he thought, but "representative government . . . freedom of the press, habeas corpus and trial by jury would make a good beginning."

He wrote that to John Adams in 1821. There was a remarkable convergence of opinion. They were the deepest political opponents, rivals for the presidency in 1800, spokesmen for conflicting regions and governmental philosophies. But those differences did not lead them to doubt each other's honor or patriotism.

In their retirement they corresponded regularly. Jefferson from Monticello, Adams from his home in Quincy, Mass. They would speculate about Calvinism, the proper translation of Greek phrases, world affairs, the ominous significance of slavery.

Invited at 83

When he was 83, Jefferson was invited to Washington for the 50th anniversary celebration of the Declaration on July 4, 1826. He replied that he was too ill for the journey, but he offered these optimistic thoughts:

"The general spread of the

light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few bootied and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God . . . let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollection of these rights."

On that July 4, just after noon, Jefferson died at Monticello. A few hours later in Quincy, not knowing, John Adams died. His last words were, "Jefferson still survives."

Watergate as Seen on British TV

By Irving Marder

LONDON—If the Watergate output is nearing a saturation point in the United States, they're still lapping it up in Britain. Although the flow on this side of the Atlantic is moderate, all three TV channels kept the Senate hearings turned on steadily. It seems apparent that supply and demand have achieved a balance.

The British television viewer could proceed, without turning a knob, from "Gunfight at Dodge City," starring Joel McCrea and Nancy Gates, circa 1939, to "Showdown at the Watergate Corral," starring Sam Ervin as the marshal and featuring Shipley John Dean.

Not a Hayseed

On the BBC particularly, the format of the nightly Watergate program encouraged the idea that an old-fashioned "morality show" is unfolding—along the lines, perhaps, of "The Drunkard." This is enhanced by the tongue-in-cheek manner of Ludovic Kennedy, who has been introducing the program and handling the transitions. His technique has been to alternate slices of testimony—film clips from the satellite pickup—with explanatory pages. Kennedy's public-school style of detached amusement blends well with a somewhat baffled account of the committee's proceedings.

The British have discovered, for example, that Sen. Ervin is not really the corn-popped hayseed he seems to be. But anyway, he is still the marshal, and they have settled down comfortably with him. On the other hand, Sen. Lowell Weicker presents a slight casting difficulty, especially after his impassioned declaration last Thursday of an incorruptible Republican's political-ethical creed. It was splendid theater, but with emotional overtones of a kind the British find embarrassing.

John Dean, however, is no problem at all. It's simply a matter of transplanting him mentally from the Western setting to that other standby of British television fare: the routine police drama—"Z-Cars," perhaps. Dean's testimony came across the BBC screen as an enormously extended report by a copper to his superiors, delivered in a monotone and characterized by such circumlocutions as "at this point in time," for "then."

Another trait that fascinated British viewers is Dean's fondness for such phrases as "one-on-one," in reference to his interview, face-to-face with his employer, President Nixon. Normally there is a time lag of a couple of years for the eastward passage of American slang and jargon. Part of the Watergate spinoff over here has been to update the vocabularies of still at the stage of, say, "all that jazz."

American usage in general, often under attack here, has just recruited some redoubtable allies. The use of "presently" for "now" and the phrase "to consult with" were the subject of an outraged letter to the Times. The writer, J. R. Colville, saw such usages as "but the tip of a large German-American iceberg which, we fear,

A Time to Relearn U.S. Democratic Ways

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The one position upon which all Washington, and I would guess, the whole country would agree is that it can be grateful this is not the year of our bicentennial. It would be a little difficult, not to say hypocritical, to proclaim the success of the American experiment in this season of Watergate. Three years from now—who knows, the American case may look better.

What Americans have come to understand—luckily, in time to purge themselves of it—is that the United States has been governed by men who feared and distrusted the people they were supposed to be serving, the very people in whose name they exercised their great power.

Whether it was a President affronted by the sight of a single demonstrator in Lafayette Park or a White House underling enthusiastically compiling an "enemies list," these men were determined to brook no opposition. It was their fear and their arrogance that led to the pursuit of lawless, unconstitutional actions we have come to call Watergate.

Need to Relearn

It is not enough to rid America of the perpetrators of these crimes. The error that confuses political opposition with disloyalty must also be purged. There is a need to relearn the U.S. democratic tradition and regain the habits of freedom and dissent which these men sought so ruthlessly to suppress.

Here are three brief thoughts to ponder:

The first from a Founding Father: "I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me in opinion without imputing to them the criminality. I know too well the weakness and uncertainty of human reason to wonder at its different results. Both of our political parties, at least the honest part of them, agree conscientiously in the same object—the public good; but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good . . ."

Preserve Democracy

"Which is right, time and experience will prove . . . with whichever opinion the majority of the nation concurs, that must prevail. My anxieties on this subject will never carry me beyond the use of honorable means, of truth and reason; nor have they ever lessened my esteem for moral worth, nor alienated my affections from a single friend, who did not first withdraw himself from me."

The second passage, by a 20th-century philosopher, is this: "If we are to preserve democracy, we must understand its principles. And the principle which distinguishes it from all other forms of government is that in a democracy the opposition is not only tolerated as constitutional but must be maintained because it is in fact indispensable . . . for making the great experiment of governing people by consent rather than by coercion, it is not sufficient that the party in power should have a majority. It is just as necessary . . . that it must listen to the minority and be moved by the minority."

"A good statement, like any other sensible human being, always learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters. For his supporters will push him to disaster unless his opponents show him where the dangers are. So if he is wise, he will often pray to be delivered from his friends, because they will ruin him. But, though it hurts, he ought also to pray never to be left without opponents: for they keep him on the path of reason and good sense."

The third, and final text, by a contemporary political leader, is this: "A politician knows that his friends are not always his allies, and that his adversaries are not his enemies. A politician knows how to make the process of democracy work, and loves the intricate workings of the democratic system . . ."

"A politician knows that his words are his weapons, but that his word is his bond. A politician knows that only if he leaves room for discussion and room for concession can he gain room for maneuver."

Jefferson Letter
"A politician knows that the best way to be a winner is to make the other side feel it does not have to be a loser. And a politician knows both the name of the game and the rules of the game, and he seeks his ends through the time-honored democratic means."

The first passage comes from Thomas Jefferson in an 1804 letter to Abigail Adams. The second is from Walter Lippmann's 1939 essay, "The Indispensable Opposition." And the third passage, interestingly, is from Richard M. Nixon's eulogy of Everett M. Dirksen on September 9, 1969.

Had the men in power understood and heeded those thoughts, yesterday would have been a happier 177th birthday of the Republic. Perhaps by 1976, Americans will have found leaders who grasp their meaning and give more than lip service to keeping them alive.

Jefferson Letter

"A politician knows that the best way to be a winner is to make the other side feel it does not have to be a loser. And a politician knows both the name of the game and the rules of the game, and he seeks his ends through the time-honored democratic means."

The first passage comes from Thomas Jefferson in an 1804 letter to Abigail Adams. The second is from Walter Lippmann's 1939 essay, "The Indispensable Opposition." And the third passage, interestingly, is from Richard M. Nixon's eulogy of Everett M. Dirksen on September 9, 1969.

Had the men in power understood and heeded those thoughts, yesterday would have been a happier 177th birthday of the Republic. Perhaps by 1976, Americans will have found leaders who grasp their meaning and give more than lip service to keeping them alive.

Letters

Watergate, Phase 4?

We seem to be entering Phase 4 of the Watergate affair. First the culprits were discovered; second, there was a massive cover-up of the whole affair; third, the cover-up was discovered and there was a public outcry; now there seems to be widespread sentiment that the cover-up be again covered up, so that the President can get on with business as usual. After all, we don't want to obscure all his grand accomplishments especially in the field of foreign affairs. Americans who continue to criticize the President are now vilified, and the White House has gone so far as to hire private detectives to discredit John Dean's testimony. What seems to be ignored in all of this is that it is not critics of the President who are "dragging America down" but rather the President himself who has done so, by con-

verting the branch of government that is supposed to ensure the law into a branch of government that has consistently ignored the law and tried to prevent its enforcement. Only when Mr. Nixon is held accountable for the virtual destruction of the American political system can America get on with business as usual.

FRED MORAMARCO.

Milan.

Poke

I was much interested by Jimmie Durham's information on poke (Jeters, June 29), which has gone straight into my files. It was no doubt poke that he recognized in Yugoslavia, a gift to Europe of the American Indians—indeed the scientific name for poke is *Rhytiolacca americana*. The early explorers of America found the Indians using it as a potherb. Their enthusiasm for it

was shared with the Europeans, who tried it, liked it, and brought back seeds which were planted in southern Europe and North Africa.

Mr. Durham is right about its poisonous qualities. It contains a narcotic called phytolacca, most concentrated in the seeds, which should be avoided, and also in old stems and roots.

WATERLEY ROOT.

Paris.

Cleansing Water

Websters: "Watergate — a gateway or sluice for the passage of water, also a gate or valve controlling the flow of water." The controlling gate is wrecked. Has not the restraining water been freed at last, releasing the crush of cleansing water needed for the health of a great nation?

J. P. DUFUY.

Geneva.

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor

Robert T. MacDonald

Managing Editor

George W. Bates

Ray Taylor, Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune S.A., an equal of 12,500,000 F.
125-20, 125-21, 125-22, 125-23, 125-24, 125-25, 125-26, 125-27, 125-28, 125-29, 125-30, 125-31, 125-32, 125-33, 125-34, 125-35, 125-36, 125-37, 125-38, 125-39, 125-40, 125-41, 125-42, 125-43, 125-44, 125-45, 125-46, 125-47, 125-48, 125-49, 125-50, 125-51, 125-52, 125-53, 125-54, 125-55, 125-56, 125-57, 125-58, 125-59, 125-60, 125-61, 125-62, 125-63, 125-64, 125-65, 125-66, 125-67, 125-68, 125-69, 125-70, 125-71, 125-72, 125-73, 125-74, 125-75, 125-76, 125-77, 125-78, 125-79, 125-80, 125-81, 125-82, 125-83, 125-84, 125-85, 125-86, 125-87, 125-88, 125-89, 125-90, 125-91, 125-92, 125-93, 125-94, 125-95, 125-96, 125-97, 125-98, 125-99, 125-100, 125-101, 125-102, 125-103, 125-104, 125-105, 125-106, 125-107, 125-108, 125-109, 125-110, 125-111, 125-112, 125-113, 125-114, 125-115, 125-116, 125-117, 125-118, 125-119, 125-120, 125-121, 125-122, 125-123, 125-124, 125-125, 125-126, 125-127, 125-128, 125-129, 125-130, 125-131, 125-132, 125-133, 125-134, 125-135, 125-136, 125-137, 125-138, 125-139, 125-140, 125-141, 125-142, 125-143, 125-144, 125-145, 125-146, 125-147, 125-148, 125-149, 125-150, 125-151, 125-152, 125-153, 125-154, 125-155, 125-156, 125-157, 125-158, 125-159, 125-160, 125-161, 125-162, 125-163, 125-164, 125-165, 125-166, 125-167, 125-168, 125-169, 125-170, 125-171, 125-172, 125-173, 125-174, 125-175, 125-176, 125-177, 125-178, 125-179, 125-180, 125-181, 125-182, 125-183, 125-184, 125-185, 125-186, 125-187, 125-188, 125-189, 125-190, 125-191, 125-192, 125-193, 125-194, 125-195, 125-196, 125-197, 125-198, 125-199, 125-200, 125-201, 125-202, 125-203, 125-204, 125-205, 125-206, 125-207, 125-208, 125-209, 125-210, 125-211, 125-212, 125-213, 125-214, 125-215, 125-216, 125-217, 125-218, 125-219, 125-220, 125-221, 125-222, 125-223, 125-224, 125-225, 125-226, 125-227, 125-228, 125-229, 125-230, 125-231, 125-232, 125-233, 125-234, 125-235, 125-236, 125-237, 125-238, 125-239, 125-240, 125-241, 125-242, 125-243, 125-244, 125-245, 125-246, 125-247, 125-248, 125-249, 125-250, 125-251, 125-252, 125-253, 125-254, 125-255, 125-256, 125-257, 125-258, 125-259, 125-260, 125-261, 125-262, 125-263, 125-264, 125-265, 125-266, 125-267, 125-268, 125-269, 125-270, 125-271, 125-272, 125-273, 125-274, 125-275, 125-276, 125-277, 125-278, 125-279, 125-280, 125-281, 125-282, 125-283, 125-284, 125-285, 125-286, 125-287, 125-288, 125-289, 125-290, 125-291, 125-292, 125-293, 125-294, 125-295, 125-296, 125-297, 125-298, 125-299, 125-300, 125-301, 125-302, 125-303, 125-304, 125-305, 125-306, 125-307, 125-308, 125-309, 125-310, 125-311, 125-312, 125-313, 125-314, 125-315, 125-316, 125-317, 125-318, 125-319, 125-320, 125-321, 125-322, 125-323, 125-324, 125-325, 125-326, 125-327, 125-328, 125-329, 125-330, 125-331, 125-332, 125-333, 125-334, 125-335, 125-336, 125-337, 125-338, 125-339, 125-340, 125-341, 125-342, 125-343, 125-344, 125-345, 125-346, 125-347, 125-348, 125-349, 125-350, 125-351, 125-352, 125-353, 125-354, 125-355, 125-356, 125-357, 125-358, 125-359, 125-360, 125-361, 125-362, 125-363, 125-364, 125-365, 125-366, 125-367, 125-368, 125-369, 125-370, 125-371, 125-372, 125-373, 125-374, 125-375, 125-376, 125-377, 125-378, 125-379, 125-380, 125-381, 125-382, 125-383,

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Is the Dollar Strong or Weak?—An Analysis

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP)—The dollar is weak on international currency exchanges, yet many economists—as well as bankers and businessmen—now regard it as an undervalued currency.

Its devaluation has certainly gone far beyond what anybody anticipated two years ago when President Nixon, as part of the new economic policy of Aug. 15, 1971, cut the dollar loose from gold and permitted it to float against other currencies.

Since July of 1971, the dollar has been devalued 31 percent against the West German mark, 26 percent against the yen, 33 percent against the Swiss franc and 6 percent against the British pound.

The overall trade-weighted devaluation of the dollar, in relation to all other currencies, is 26 or 27 percent since July, 1971.

Hard to Understand

In purchasing-power terms—as American travelers who have been to Europe or Japan lately can testify—the dollar certainly seems undervalued; so how can one explain the foreign-exchange weakness of the dollar? The answer is one that many people have a hard time understanding.

The international value of the dollar or of any other currency is not determined by its purchasing power, that is, how much it will buy in some other country when converted at existing exchange rates.

Nor is the international value of a currency determined by whether that country is running a surplus or deficit in its balance of trade. Indeed, at least in the short run, the international value of a currency is not even determined by the overall balance of payments, although over time the net outflow or inflow of funds does cause a currency to weaken or strengthen.

Supply and Demand

But the immediate determinant of the international value of any currency is simply the supply and demand for it in foreign ex-

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses in the United States were closed yesterday, Wednesday, for the Independence Day holiday.

change markets. And for many months the supply of dollars has been vastly greater than the demand for them.

At present the excess supply of dollars is greater than it has ever been, because foreigners have been accumulating far more dollars than they are willing to hold. It is estimated that at the end of 1970 foreign governments and private foreign businesses and individuals were holding approximately \$100 billion.

Since then—owing to the huge outflow of short-term capital from the United States—foreign official and private dollar hold-

ings have doubled to about \$200 billion. Of that sum, more than \$80 billion is held by foreign governments and central banks.

That enormous pile of liquid assets hangs over the dollar and keeps it in endless peril. Whenever trouble develops—whether in the form of worsening American inflation, curbs on exports that could damage the U.S. trade and payments position, a political bombshell like Watergate, or even foreign events such as the market's latest 5.5 percent revaluation—those foreign dollar holdings start to move—and drive down the dollar's exchange rate.

But there is more. Foreign holdings that may drive down the dollar when doubts about the country rise are augmented by dollars owned by American citizens and companies. In a sense, the whole U.S. money supply is available to Americans for speculation against the dollar, although obviously not all American or foreign dollar holdings are likely to be used for speculative purposes.

This heavy supply of foreign dollar holdings threatens to cause trouble whether the dollar is "fundamentally" strong or weak currency.

But is the dollar fundamentally strong or weak? In the long run that depends on the outlook for the American balance of payments—and whether this country continues to run deficits and increase the already excess supply of dollars or whether it runs surpluses that would reduce the outstanding pool of dollars and strengthen confidence in the American currency.

Fed Orders Chase to Shed Its Holding in British Bank

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP)—Chase Manhattan Bank confirmed yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board ordered it in April to divest itself of a 13.77 percent interest in Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd., London, a major international bank with assets of more than \$6.3 billion.

At current market prices, Chase's investment in Standard is worth approximately \$90 million.

The Federal Reserve's order, which was previously reported, was disclosed in the initial issue of the Economist World Banker, a new international banking newsletter with offices in New York City.

Officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission said yesterday that Chase might have violated the SEC's reporting requirements by not disclosing the Fed order in its regular monthly reports to the commission.

The Fed's letter to Chase was dated April 18, and under the SEC's rules this action—assuming that disclosure was required—should have been reported to the commission no later than May 10. A spokesman for Chase denied that the bank had violated any SEC reporting requirement.

Subsidiary Cited

The text of the letter was not immediately available, but according to the Economist World Banker, the Fed ordered the divestiture because a subsidiary of Standard owns a bank in San Francisco that conducts a purely domestic business in California. The Fed determined, the news-

letter said, that if Standard continued to own the California subsidiary and if Chase continued to own voting shares of the British banking group, this would constitute interstate banking within the United States in violation of American law and regulations.

The British bank has refused to give up its California operation, apparently because that bank forms a key part of its strategy in developing business in the Pacific basin.

Deadline Set

Under the terms of the Fed's order, Chase was given until July 18 to file a plan of divestiture, and until April 18, 1975, to complete the sale. The latter date has apparently been extended still further, but no details were available yesterday on the new deadline.

Chase apparently also has the option of suggesting some other solution to the Fed short of divestiture that would solve the problem of eliminating the dual banking operations in New York and California.

Chase is the second-largest bank in New York and the third-largest in the nation, with assets at the end of the last year of \$30.7 billion.

Should the Fed's order stand and be implemented, it would represent a major international banking setback for Chase, which has relied heavily on making investments in other banks—rather than opening direct branches on its own—in expanding overseas.

Chase Manhattan Sets Up Link to Bank of China

HONG KONG, July 4 (AP)—Chase Manhattan will be the first U.S. bank to establish a correspondent relationship with Peking's Bank of China, David Rockefeller announced today on his return from a 10-day visit to China.

Mr. Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan, said his bank at first will handle only foreign remittances and travelers' letters of credit for the Chinese. He said a "complete correspondent banking relationship" will not be formalized until the U.S. and Chinese governments reach agreement on \$70 million in bank accounts that has been frozen in China and America since the Communist conquest in 1949.

He said there are also some \$250-million worth of other claims by individuals and corporations of one nation against the other, but he said settlement of these is not a factor in the present deal.

He said the correspondent relationship will be the first link of any kind between U.S. and Chinese banks since the Communist take-over 24 years ago.

Shell, Esso Find Oil in North Sea

Shell U.K. Exploration & Production Ltd., operating on behalf of the Royal Dutch/Shell group and Esso Petroleum Co., announces an oil find in the North Sea. Shell says first indications suggest the presence of an oil accumulation of commercial size. The discovery has been named the Dumlin field. The discovery is believed to extend into a block which is held by a group consisting of Continental Oil Co., Gulf Oil Corp. and Britain's National Coal Board. The field is located about eight miles north-northwest of Shell-Esso's Brent oil field and about 110 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands.

U.S. Installment Credit Gains in May

The rapid growth in U.S. consumer credit resumed in May after a one-month slowdown in April, the Federal Reserve Board reports. Installment credit outstanding increased by \$1.99 billion, almost \$600 million more than in April and about the same as the record monthly average attained in the first quarter of this year.

Total consumer credit rose by \$2.22 billion in May, almost \$500 million more than in April, but about \$340 million below the record set last December. The biggest jump in installment credit came in personal installment loans.

London Exchange Objects to Ariel

The London Stock Exchange objects to the planned Ariel system for international computerized trading in securities on the grounds that it would endanger maintenance of a fair market, lead to fragmentation and a subsequent loss of liquidity in the central market and create problems in supervising the securities market. The exchange also questions whether the envisioned savings in brokers' commissions will outweigh the cost of dealing at less than the "best price." The exchange says Ariel proposals "ignore the established practice of separating the functions of broker and jobber, of principal and agent." The separation "goes a long way to ensure a fair and trustworthy market," it adds.

Dollar Is Buffeted in Europe; Pompidou Fears New 'Crisis'

(Continued from Page 1)

The German mark closed at 236 to the dollar, down from 237. The Swiss franc was unchanged at 2.61. The French commercial franc closed at 4.05, down from 4.08.

A number of reasons are behind the dollar's weakness. These are: fears of American government paralysis, especially in economic matters; over the Watergate scandal; rebounding American inflation; disappointment in the latest American trade figures; and ever higher trade surpluses for Germany.

Today's market activity came as the chief monetary operations officer for the United States, Paul A. Volcker, was in Paris leading an American delegation at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Volcker, deputy secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, spent most of his time in private meetings with representatives of other major Western nations.

His only comment to newsmen

was the somewhat cryptic: "In time the dollar will show its real value."

Mr. Volcker's German counterpart, Karl Otto Poehl, under secretary in the Finance Ministry in Bonn, said the markets were reacting in "psycho-pathological" fashion in depressing the dollar to such an extent.

Expressing his view that there was no economic justification for the movements, Mr. Poehl said he expected "exaggerated" capital outflows from Germany to the United States because it has become more difficult for German companies to export to the United States, but cheaper for them to invest there as a result of currency changes.

Oskar Emminger, deputy governor of the West German Bundesbank, said that in the three years up to Feb. 24 (the date of the dollar's last devaluation) the value of the mark had increased by 24 percent against the dollar and that up to yesterday the increase had been 55 percent.

His point was that the mark has appreciated more in four months than in the preceding three years.

Overshot the Mark

"I am pretty certain that at some time in the future the rates will turn around. They have overshoot the mark as far as real price and cost relationships are concerned," Mr. Emminger said. Asked whether Bonn would up-value the mark again as it did only last Friday, the German central banker declared: "We will not get into the situation where we up-value every week or every weekend. It is high time we get away from this image."

German Reserves Up

FRANKFURT, July 4 (AP)—West Germany's net central monetary reserves rose 1.9 billion deutsche marks to a total of 39.9 billion DM in the week ended June 30 due to the Bundesbank's intervention on the foreign exchange market, the Bundesbank said today.

Net central reserves are the balance of overall reserves minus certain unspecified liabilities on the central bank's weekly balance sheet.

While gold reserves declined 18.75 million marks, to 13.98 billion, immediately convertible foreign exchange holdings increased 1.02 billion DM to \$6.44 billion. Overall reserves climbed 1.48 billion marks to \$8.51 billion, and foreign liabilities grew 240 million to 10.14 billion DM.

Belgian Bank Rate Rise

BRUSSELS, July 4 (AP)—The Belgian national bank is raising its discount rate to 8 percent from 5.5 percent effective tomorrow.

The rate was last changed on May 10, when it was increased from 5 percent.

U.S. Predicts Lower Growth In 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON, July 4 (Reuters)—U.S. government economists forecast yesterday the real rate of gross national product growth in the second quarter would be around 4.5 percent, a sharp decline from the 8 percent real expansion in the first quarter.

However, they warned that the second quarter data, to be published later this month, should not be read as a sign that the economy is going into a sharp reverse.

They explained that the first-quarter high level of consumer spending, at \$77.5 billion, is regarded as misleading. The early Easter means that consumer spending in March was higher than usual—transposing what was usually thought of as a second-quarter increment into the first.

Consumer spending on automobiles normally increases in the spring, the economists noted, but this year the auto output level was so high through the first quarter that there had been only a modest increase in the second. Some or all of this second-quarter gain could be eroded by seasonal adjustment factors.

Consumer spending declined in April, advanced in May and should show a small gain in June. "If you take out autos for June, consumer spending would show a strong positive for the month," one economist commented.

Generally, however, consumer spending for the second quarter will look weak compared with the first quarter. The economists add to this a small inventory accumulation and little movement in capital spending to provide the broader picture of an apparently nose-diving economy in the second quarter.

"I'm afraid some people might be guided by the figures rather than their own common sense," an official said. "The [Federal Reserve System's] production index shows much greater strength in the economy than the GNP data might lead people to believe."

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP)—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	July 4, 1973	Today	Prev.
Belg. (per \$)	2.5745	2.5752	
Belg. (per £)	38.225	38.4	
Swiss (per \$)	27.075	26.95	
Deutsche mark	2.2375	2.238	
Dane krona	5.58	5.58	
Scandin.	22.525	22.525	
Fr. fr. (per \$)	4.025	4.104	
Fr. fr. (per £)	4.825	4.1	
Quint.	2.5775	2.588	
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (per \$)	602.5	603.5	
Lira (per £)	377	381.5	
Peseta	16.025	16.025	
Schilling	17.125	17.475	
Sw. krona	2.67	2.67	
Swiss franc	2.27	2.27	
Yen	264.25	265.05	

At 7:00 p.m. Commercial

Wise investors spread their risks internationally.

Tyndall Overseas Fund offers you an investment in 12 countries—for as little as \$5,000

The first rule of investment is: never put all your eggs in one basket.

That's why wealthy investors wisely own shares of many companies, in many different countries. That way, they minimize the economic and political risks involved in investing in any one country.

Simultaneously, they aim to maximize capital growth by ensuring that their money is invested wherever in the world the best prospects occur.

Now Tyndall Overseas Fund offers you the opportunity to invest your money internationally, in carefully selected blue chip shares. And Tyndall Overseas Fund is administratively based in Bermuda, where there is no direct taxation.

Tyndall, started in 1962 by a firm of chartered accountants established in 1818, is one of Britain's leading investment groups. The group currently manages funds of over \$350m for more than 50,000 investors.

Tyndall Overseas Fund's investment management is carried out in London by a team of Tyndall's experts with world-wide contacts. At the March subscription day, the offer price of accumulation units was \$1.86—an increase of 86% since the fund was started in September, 1969. The portfolio, which is under constant review, is currently spread as follows:

U.S.A.	41.6%	Italy	1.8%
Canada	3.8%	Switzerland	2.1%
Germany	10.7%	Sweden	1.8%
France	12.9%	U.K.	2.8%
Norway	11.2%	Australia	7.9%
Belgium	1.4%	South Africa	2.6%

You can invest for capital growth, or for a fixed 6% per annum withdrawal. The minimum investment is \$5,000. Tyndall's management charges are low—and compare very favourably with the cost of any other form of investment. For further information please, send in the coupon below.

Tyndall Overseas Fund

To: Tyndall Managers (Bermuda) Ltd., P.O. Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Please send me the booklet on Tyndall Overseas Fund.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

INT. 9.

infini
new perfume



CARON paris

The famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Bellodgia

アーン・フィニ

フレール・ド・ロカイユとベロジエの有名香水メーカー

I'd go nuts

waiting for utilities to go up an eighth. I can afford more action and I've found it—foreign currency futures.



If patience is not one of your virtues, there's a whole new kind of market coming up fast. It's called the International Monetary Market in which positions in foreign currency futures are held for days or weeks rather than months or years.

The IMM has an almost magnetic attraction for certain kinds of investors—men of judgment who are willing to take greater-than-average risks in the hope of greater-than-average gain.

The reasons for this attraction are not hard to find. There is virtually no inside information. There are only a handful of currencies to keep track of. There are no certificates to get lost. Going short is no problem—there's nothing to borrow, no up-tick necessary. And you can normally get your money out the same day you close your position.

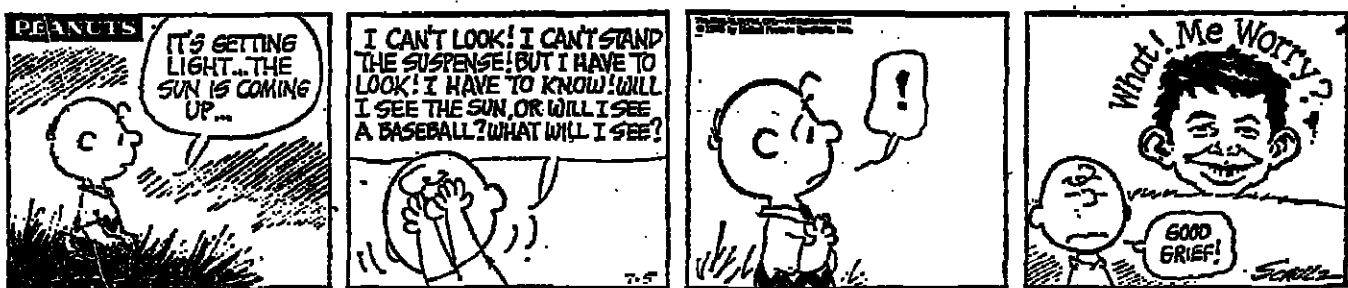
If you'd like to learn more about trading the British pound, Japanese yen, Canadian dollar, West German deutschmark, Swiss franc, Italian lira and Mexican peso—send us the coupon below.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET
OF THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE
444 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60606

Gentlemen: Dept. 628
Please send me additional information and bibliography on trading foreign currency futures.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

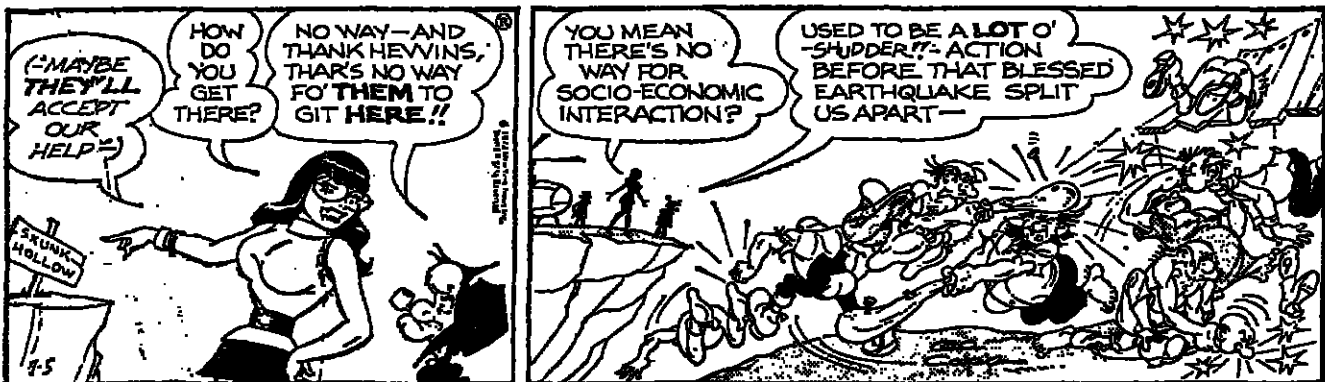
PEANUTS



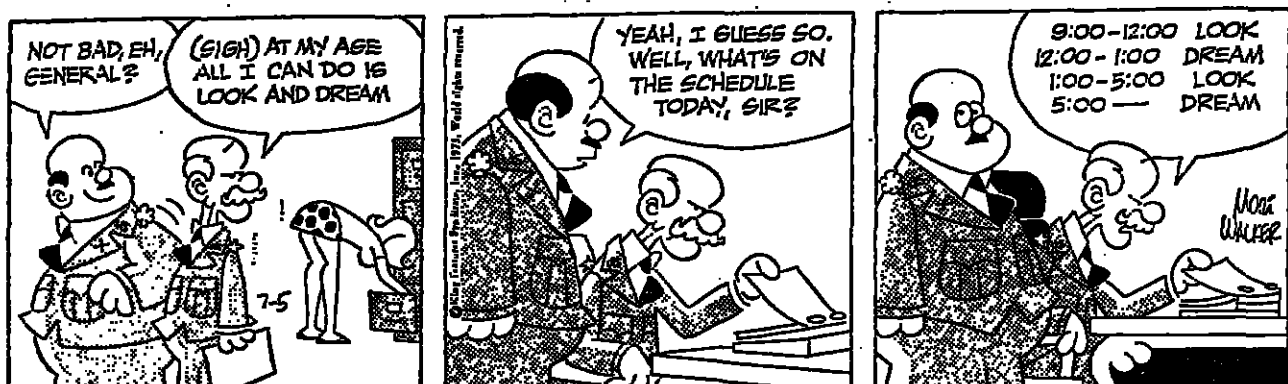
B.C.



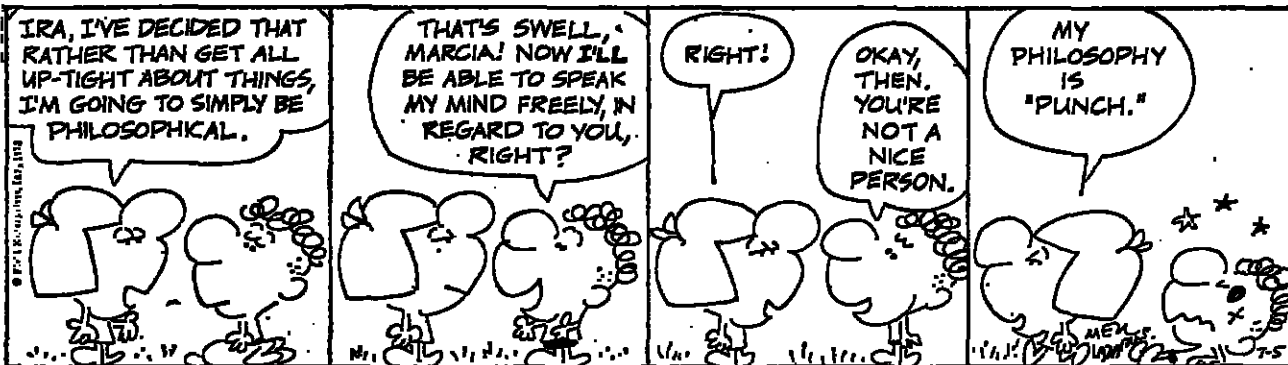
LILLABERNER



BEETLE BAILEY



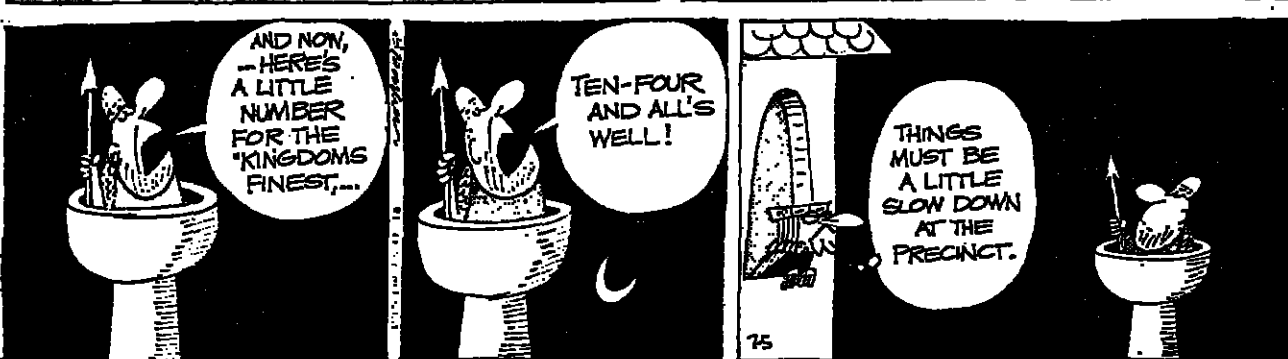
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some modern conventions can result in the contract being played from an abnormal side of the table. An example is the gambling three-no-trump opening, based on a long solid minor suit and little else. The other players can often work out which suit the opening bidder has and adjust their actions accordingly.

North tried this rather startling opening bid. East, encouraged by the vulnerability, took a chance with a four-spade bid, which might have led to disaster if South had held spade length. As it was, South made a well-judged bid of five clubs, suppressing his powerful hearts. He could tell that his partner held long, solid clubs and could see prospects of making 11 tricks. West should no doubt have tried five spades, which would have failed by three tricks since East cannot reach the dummy in time to take the spade finesse—North is in a position to overruff the third round of hearts in five clubs.

But West decided to defend, and he was right, up to a point. Five clubs was beatable, but the winning road for the defense was not easy to find.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ K8
 ♥ 85
 ♦ Q10
 ♣ AKQJ1087
 WEST
 ♠ Q1073
 ♥ 22
 ♦ K9873
 ♣ 43
 EAST
 ♠ AJ9642
 ♥ Q95
 ♦ 53
 ♣ 65
 SOUTH
 ♠ 5
 ♥ KQ1074
 ♦ A764
 ♣ 92

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 3 NT 4 ♠ 5 ♣ Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the spade three.

The opening lead was the spade three, and South did not squander dummy's king. The ace was clearly on the right, so he played the eight to give East a small problem on the first trick. He solved it correctly by playing the jack to win the trick, but they had a bigger problem.

With all the cards in view it is easy to see that a shift to diamonds is essential to give the defense three tricks. But East had no way to tell. The declarer's diamonds could well have been solid, in which case this shift would have been fatal. Not unnaturally East tried to cash the spade ace, perhaps assuming that his partner would have raised with four cards in the suit.

The declarer had no trouble. He ruffed, drew trumps and succeeded in a heart trick to make the vulnerable game.

But it was a different story at other tables, where North became the declarer in five clubs. East led the spade ace, and knew there was no hope of a second trick in the suit. He could see that the hearts in dummy were about to be established and that the only hope for a third defensive trick was in diamonds. The diamond shift was not difficult to find, and the game was defeated.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
 QENO MATTIA GASP
 SLAVI ADHOC ABAS
 OAHU STEET RAVE
 MOTIF VOITAN
 ASHABIO BEBOND
 ADOLLE ULLIAN RES
 UPLIFT RAPIT
 THEFOURTHOFJULY
 VIAC RUME REEFS
 AVAST ASSET SET
 FORTH TITHE
 ECTO AMIAH TOLR
 BEEL SEAH ADES
 URA SNELL HART

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHOAC
 TRUPE
 COBIXE
 NOPPIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DUXOM MERCY DEFILE PLAQUE
 Answer: A speech without distinction—A MUMBLE

BOOKS

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MY FATHER

By Paul Spike. Illustrated. Knopf. 259 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WE have here, in Paul Spike's "Photographs of My Father," an excellent example of why it sometimes pays for an aspiring young fiction writer to write nonfiction. First, to state the negative side of the case, it is doubtful that Mr. Spike could have handled this autobiographical material as fiction. His only previous book, "Bad News," was a fairly run-of-the-mill collection of short stories. Even in this new book, which shows clear evidence that the author has grown as a stylist, his command of language is not yet distinctive enough for the purposes of first-rate fiction. (Although it is apparent from the cogent comments on writing included in "Photographs of My Father" that Mr. Spike understands how a writer goes about developing his own style, he has not yet made this knowledge instinctive.) And had Mr. Spike imagined the story he tells here and tried to convey it in a novel, he would have been hard put to make it believable.

For even a master storyteller would be challenged to make digestible, or even palatable, a tale in which a boy growing up extremely close to a father who is a genuine hero to him and someone who tells him a secret, homosexual life; and, to top it all off, he is haunted by the news that his father has just been mysteriously bludgeoned to death while on one of his heroic missions.

And while all this incredible psychological stress has been bearing down on the boy, he has been trying to get into a good college (for the sake of his parents) from various Eastern prep schools, or he has been discovering sex and drugs among the natives of New York City, or he has been attending Columbia University at the time when it became the testing ground for the radical youth of the 1960s.

Too much, Mr. Spike—any conscientious creative-writing teacher would have had to admonish him. Why not leave the murder and the psychology to Dostoevski, the prep-school stuff to J.D. Salinger, the sex to D.H. Lawrence and Columbia to Alan Lelchuk. Scale things down a bit, because what you're doing won't wash as fiction.

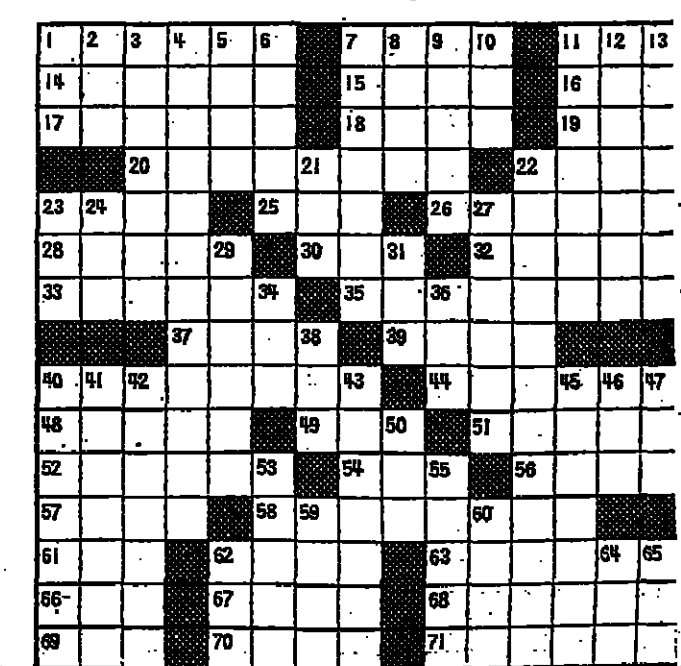
But "Photographs of My Father" has not been written as fiction. Paul Spike's father really was the Rev. W. Spike, who, during a remarkable career as a white radical minister, ran Judson Memorial Church, in Washington Square during the heyday of the beats, helped to organize the march on Washington in 1963, lobbied for the Civil Rights Bill of 1964, wrote parts of Pres-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS
 1 Dog-race prop
 7 Convenes
 11 Exclamations
 14 Involving
 15 Pacific boat
 16 Chinese land area
 17 Cylindrical
 18 "Get a—of this"
 19 Saud
 20 Street-diggers' targets
 22 Arrests
 23 Hard journey
 25 Envy or sloth
 26 Clef
 28 Fasting periods
 32 Indian of West
 33 —the barrelhead
 35 Hunting-group members
 37 Coin of Iran
 39 Eastern judge
 40 Confused
 41 List
 42 Second time around
 49 On—(rumor)
 51 Crow or head
 52 Storms in Bordeaux
 54 Gift of—
 56 Running track
 57 "On—the show!"
 58 German noble
 61 Formerly named
 62 Boire
 63 Wards off
 66 Medit. land
 67 Building wings
 68 Jules et al.
 69 Latin
 70 connectives
 71 Indo-Europeans
 21 Londonderry, for one
 22 Scientist's goal
 23 Initials for kind treatment
 24 Cartoonist Gardner
 27 Parts of sonata
 28 Well-groomed
 31 Latin abbr.
 34 Pester
 36 Swiss river
 38 Set the pace
 40 Scout-to-be
 41 Most strange
 42 Religious students
 43 Get off the subject
 45 Italian bistro
 46 Age
 47 Niece or aunt
 48 Abbr.
 50 Set base runner
 53 Fish
 55 Costa—
 59 Character in Volunga Saga
 60 Declare
 62 Little
 64 Shoe size
 65 Draft agency: Abbr.



Evert Upsets Court, Faces King in All-U.S. Final

Mrs. King said: "Every time I got a match point, Evans felt he game 100 percent. She probably got in seven first serves then. I'm glad I'm out there in the final. This could be my fifth title and I'm not going to tell you that I haven't thought about it."

Mrs. Court was the betting favorite to win Wimbledon. She had won a small fortune on the Virginia Slims circuit and had cruised through this tourney with a record of 14-0 set, to 1-0 in Moscow. In her match on grass against Miss Evert, she had won 6-1, 6-1 at Newport, R. I.

But behind that youthful Evert face is the chess player's brain. Her assets, frankly, are somewhat limited. What she has got is a double-fisted backhand of scope and power, a reasonable dropshot

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

